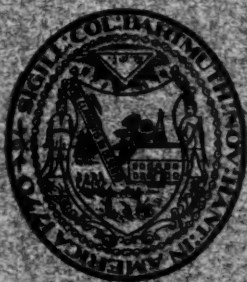


# THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE FOR GRADUATES OF  
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



Volume I.      DECEMBER 1905      Number 2.

Printed for the Alumni, at Hanover, N. H.

# Dartmouth College

Founded in 1769

Admission to the Freshman class is gained either by examination or by certificate. Candidates are allowed to take a preliminary examination one year before their matriculation. In place of examinations, certificates will be received from preparatory schools which hold the certificate privilege. No school will be approved that has not an established regular and thorough course of preparation for College. All schools which desire to be placed on the list of "approved schools" should send to the Dean of the Faculty for a printed form of application, containing the conditions for the approval of a school and the requirements which must be met. No certificate will be accepted from a private tutor or instructor. Correspondence concerning these subjects, and requests for catalogues should be addressed to

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Correspondence concerning rooms should be addressed to

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The course covers four years of lectures, clinics, laboratory and recitation work.

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WILLIAM T. SMITH, Dean.





**Dartmouth Bucking Harvard's Line**  
Rich, Fullback, Carrying the Ball



**Harvard Punting**  
The Dartmouth-Harvard Game

*Photographs by C. H. Morse*

# THE DARTMOUTH BI-MONTHLY

A MAGAZINE FOR GRADUATES OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

EDITED BY ERNEST MARTIN HOPKINS

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Vol. I

December, 1905

No. 2

THE new catalogue, for 1905-1906, has just been published, and in appearance and arrangement conforms to the high standard set by the Dean's Office in the catalogues of previous years. No college in the country puts out a similar publication that surpasses this in any way, and few equal it. It has been said that a college education is needed to read and understand the entrance requirements for any of our American colleges. This may still be true of Dartmouth, but an effort has been made to more sharply define the requirements and to more clearly express them by point equivalents.

"For admission without condition a candidate must secure credit for twenty-one *points*; a *point* represents a course of study of at least three periods per week for a year; the credit by points is indicated by figures in parentheses after the courses."

#### RATING OF THE COURSES

English (4)  
History I (2)  
History II (2)  
Mathematics I (4)  
Latin (6)

Greek (5)  
Modern Language, 2 yrs. (3)  
Modern Language, 1 yr. (1)  
Chemistry (1)  
Physics (1)  
Biology (1)  
History, 1 yr. (1)  
History, 2 additional yrs. (3)  
Mathematics II (3)  
Latin, 2 yrs. (3)

"All candidates for the A.B. degree must present English (4), History I or History II (2), Mathematics I (4), and Latin (6) aggregating 16 points; for the remaining 5 points a candidate may present Greek (5), or Modern Language (3) and a Science (1) and either an additional year of a modern language (1) or an additional year of history (1). (Candidates presenting Greek must present History 1).

"All candidates for the B.S. degree must present English (4), History I or History II (2), Mathematics I (4), and a Modern Language (3), aggregating 13 points; for the remaining 8 points a candidate must present *two* of the following four subjects: Mathematics II (3), Latin 2 yrs. (3), Second Modern Language (3), two additional years of History (3), making 6 points,

and two of the Sciences, Chemistry (1), Physics (1), Biology (1)."

#### TABULATION OF REQUIREMENTS

A.B. DEGREE		
English		(4)
History		(2)
Mathematics I		(4)
Latin		(6)
		(16)
Greek	and either	
	or	(5)
Modern Language		(3)
One Science		(1)
Modern Language, 1 yr.	and either	(1)
History, 1 yr.	or	(1)
		(5)
		(21)
B.S. DEGREE		
English		(4)
History		(2)
Mathematics I		(4)
Modern Language		(3)
		(13)
	and	
two of	Mathematics II	(3)
	Latin, 2 yrs.	(3)
	Second Mod. Lang.	(3)
	History, two add. yrs.	(3)
		(6)
	and	
two of	Chemistry	(1)
	Physics	(1)
	Biology	(1)
		(2)
		(21)

#### REQUIREMENTS IN BRIEF

"*English*—The New England College Entrance Requirements in reading and study,—three periods per week for four years.

"*History I*.—Greek History to the death of Alexander, and Roman History to the accession of Commodus,—three periods per week for two years (or five periods per week for one year).

"*History II*.—English History and American History,—three periods per

week for two years (or five periods per week for one year).

"*Mathematics I*.—Algebra through the binomial theorem for positive integral exponents, and Plane Geometry. Review of Algebra in last year.

"*Mathematics II*.—Algebra through Logarithms, Plane and Solid Geometry, and Plane Trigonometry. Review of Algebra.

"*Latin*.—Caesar, four books; Cicero, six speeches; poetry, 6000 lines; Latin Composition and sight reading.

"*Latin (two years)*.—Latin Lessons; Caesar, four books, with elementary prose composition.

"*Greek*.—Anabasis, four books; 1500 lines of Homer; Greek composition and sight reading.

"*French*.—Five periods per week for two years. Translation of at least 800 pages into English. French composition.

"*German*.—Five periods per week for two years. Translation of at least 400 pages into English. German composition.

"*Chemistry*.—Three periods per week for one year, one-half in laboratory.

"*Physics*.—Three periods per week for one year, with at least forty experiments in laboratory.

"*Biology*.—Three periods per week for one year; Zoology, one-half year, Botany, one-half year, or either, one year."

The revised figures concerning the attendance and distribution of the College and the Associated Schools are as follows:

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Graduate Students	29
Seniors	167
Juniors	190
Sophomores	238
Freshmen	303
Total	927

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF STUDENTS

Dartmouth College	927
Tuck School	23
Thayer School	38
Medical School	59
Total (deducting for names inserted twice)	998
Summer School (session of 1905)	87

## DISTRIBUTION BY STATES AND COUNTRIES

Massachusetts	418	South Dakota	2
New Hampshire	243	Wisconsin	2
Vermont	78	California	1
Illinois	54	Canada	1
New York	54	Indiana	1
Maine	44	Kansas	1
Connecticut	22	Kentucky	1
Ohio	14	Maryland	1
Colorado	12	Mexico	1
Missouri	8	Minnesota	1
New Jersey	8	New Mexico	1
Pennsylvania	6	South Carolina	1
Rhode Island	6	Tennessee	1
District of Columbia	5	Texas	1
Iowa	3	Turkey	1
Nebraska	3	Washington	1
Michigan	2		

Attention is called also to the scholarships outside the regular scholarship aid. Twelve scholarships, yielding two hundred dollars each for one year, are open to graduates of the college who wish to continue their studies in residence. These scholarships are designed particularly for those who intend to teach, but are not limited to those who have this end in view, unless so specified. A graduate student receiving a scholarship may have his tuition fee remitted in return for service rendered as an assistant in the department in which he is doing

his work, or in return for clerical service in one of the college offices. In addition to these twelve scholarships, two of the scientific departments have special funds for graduate study on the part of men who may serve as assistants, to whom the tuition fees are also remitted.

Mrs. Frances Woodbury of New York City has given the sum of \$5000 for two scholarships, to be known as THE CHARLES HOWE WOODBURY SCHOLARSHIPS. The income of these scholarships is to be given to two students of the Senior class each year who are intending to make law a profession, who have shown by previous college work special attainment and fitness for the study of law.

THE RICHARD FOSTER SCHOLARSHIP of \$3000, given by Sarah B. Foster, of Washington, D. C., is of a like nature,—“The income to be assigned to a student of the Senior class who has shown special attainment and fitness for the study of theology.”

These scholarships, put at the stage of the college course when specialization begins, are designed to help capable men in their efforts to fit themselves to enter specified professions. The field is a wide one, and the opportunity for offering this kind of help is one that may well appeal to others desiring to offer scholarship aid of special designation to the College.

Meanwhile the Tuck School is enabled to offer six positions of the value of \$125 a year each, in connec-

tion with the administration of the School, to men whose records of attainments and testimonials in respect to business aptitude show promise for the future.

President Tucker recently spoke upon the administration of the modern college. His words upon athletics in general, and football in particular, are of particular interest at this time when there is so much discussion of these subjects. He said:

"There is one feature of college administration in its relation to student life which is apt to be overlooked, namely, the necessity for taking account of leisure as well as of work. It is the recognition of this fact which has let in, or brought in, organized athletics to the modern college. Athletics has proved to be the best employment of the leisure of a college which has been devised. It has displaced a very considerable amount of mere idleness or gross dissipation. I lay more stress upon its mental than upon its physical effect. Physically organized athletics affect the few—mentally they affect the whole body of students. I am well aware of the charge of mental preoccupation. The charge is true, but on the whole I would rather take my chance, were I an instructor, with the student who comes into the class room from talk about the game, than with one whose leisure would be pretty sure to be taken with some frivolous or demoralizing talk. I heard it said a day or two since that 'athletics had cleansed

and dulled the mind of a college.' I think that athletics have done far more 'to cleanse' than 'to dull.' The cleansing of mind is evident. If the mind of a college is dull in its appetite for knowledge, by comparison with the reported zest of earlier times, I think that there are nearer and more evident reasons for this dullness than are to be found in athletics. In this general view, I am sustained by the practically unanimous opinion of the older members of the faculty at Dartmouth, who are able to compare earlier with later periods of college activity.

"Having had this much to say about athletics in general, I cannot fairly pass over the immediate question in college athletics now before the public mind. I have always taken a certain pride in football—as the most distinctively academic among our national games. I have noted the fact that it has not been taken up as a sport by the rougher elements in our cities. The reason for this surprising fact seems to me to lie in the game itself. It is so strenuous, it requires so clean a physical condition—it demands so much mental tension, and so much willingness to sacrifice individual choice to the good of the team, that it would be almost impossible to find men able and willing to play the game outside our colleges. I should not want to see a game with these strong and really noble features ruled out in favor of weaker and less invigorating games. The two serious charges against the game are dis-

honesty and brutality—dishonesty in making up the team, brutality in the playing of the game. There has been a very great gain at both these points through the continuous efforts of the better athletic committees in our colleges, but if more definite and more general action is required, I would advise the interference of the college authorities at each of these points. Let there be an intercollegiate committee appointed by the faculties which shall pass upon all personal questions of eligibility as a board of examiners would pass upon candidates for admission to college, and further let the umpires of the game be entirely in the employ of the college authorities with arbitrary power to control the game, affixing and using such penalties as may guarantee its character. A certain element of danger, of course, remains, as in any sport, and in many kinds of work, but the danger diminishes with attention to the physical condition of the men, and with the skill of the team. Football is not a small boy's game, neither as it seems to me, for other reasons, is it a game which fits into the life of our professional schools."

THE BI-MONTHLY in a future issue will take up the work of the individual members of the faculty outside of their class-room and committee duties. Meanwhile, it is a pleasure to reprint such a review, from such a source, as has been published concerning Professor Moore's *Cicero's*

*Cato Maior De Senectute*. Professor Husband has kindly given the translation published herein.

The football season of 1905 has become a part of the athletic history of the College, but the satisfaction which it has afforded to Dartmouth men remains with them. The schedule was admittedly a hard one, but it was not harder probably than the College will be called upon to meet in other seasons. The team was asked to do three things—to defeat Princeton and Harvard, to continue the sequence of victories over Brown, and to maintain its prestige against Williams and Amherst. These demands upon the team and the coaching force seemed ambitious before the opening in September; and afterwards the prospect of realizing such hopes appeared visionary. But hard work on the part of the squad, efficient coaching and training, and a strong college spirit with all that is implied by this, have given results as satisfactory as could have been wished. Dartmouth's strength in football is not a mushroom growth, for it has endured; it is not dependent on preparatory school stars, for it has been maintained without them; and it is not of such delicacy that it can only count one game in its season important. In other words Dartmouth has accepted the burden of proof in the argument concerning her right to high standing in football, and steadily year by year has played her schedule through with-

out advancing her own claims, except in deeds. There is no impropriety now in reviewing the football achievements of the College, and in interpreting to ourselves the results. Dartmouth's football history is, in the main, a record of rather remarkable success in accomplishing what she has set out to do, whether in the alliances of the first years of the sport, or later in the triangular league, or more recently in the games with the so-called "big" teams; but it is only on the latter results that public recognition is given. Dartmouth has scored on Harvard every year for five years, except in the tie game of last year; she has been beaten twice, has won once, and has played two tie games. Princeton has defeated her once, and been defeated once. In the last three years Dartmouth has played Princeton and Harvard five games, late in the seasons, and has lost one, tied two, and won two. This record demonstrates that Dartmouth can stand year after year as challenger for admittance to the championship class, with credit to herself, under all the handicaps that a challenger carries. If the future continues as the past has been, we shall begin to reap the advantages of the law "to him that hath shall be given," and the non-partisan will ask that cause shall be shown why Dartmouth should not win, rather than asking why she should expect victory.

The members of the team and the coaches know the appreciation of the

alumni and the undergraduates for the admirable way in which all have done their parts, but public statement ought to be made of it. For a third year Mr. Folsom has shown his resourcefulness; and the reputation that he had in the West, as a great developer of material and a coach of marked originality, is now more than ever his in the East, as he works for his own College. His sportsmanship demands first clean play, then victory if it can be won. As assistant coaches, Witham and Gilman, and Lillard part of the time, have been of inestimable service. Professor Bowler, as heretofore, has done his work thoroughly, and the condition of the team in its final games brought him its own commendation and credit.

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The second annual meeting of the Secretaries of Classes and of Alumni Associations and Clubs will be held Friday evening and Saturday morning, February 16 and 17. The subjects for discussion have not yet been definitely chosen, and it is hoped that the alumni will feel entire freedom to submit suggestions concerning the topics to which consideration shall be given.

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Dartmouth Hall was destroyed by fire February 18, 1904. Since the exact date falls on Sunday in 1906, the new Dartmouth Hall will be formally opened, by very simple exercises on Saturday, February 17.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RAILROAD POLICY

*By Professor Frank Haigh Dixon of the Department of Economics*

THE only justification for increasing, by ever so little, the mass of material already in existence upon the vital problem of railroad control in the United States, is to be found in an attempt to define the issue and to state simply, with little attempt at argument or defense, the position which President Roosevelt and his supporters occupy in their demand for a change in existing conditions. I have called the problem advisedly, a vital one. Those who refuse to inform themselves upon its merits, and who dispose of the question by characterizing it as dull and impractical, must be assigned to that class who are most hopelessly blind because they refuse to see. No man in this age, however much of a recluse he may be, can avoid the influence of the transportation agency. He cannot eat, sleep, walk, ride, read, work or play without directly or indirectly paying his tribute to the institution which transports himself or his goods. None but a Robinson Crusoe can escape. There has never been a problem before the country which touches people so personally or so universally.

In order to effect the purpose of this article, it is necessary to recall the facts out of which the present situation has developed. The Cullom Committee, which investigated conditions in 1886, found a situation which imperatively demanded the interposition of government. Railroads were indulging, on a large scale, in practices which were in violation of their duty as common carriers and

public servants. Local and non-competitive rates were unreasonably high as compared with through rates at competitive points; personal discriminations were general; special rates, rebates, drawbacks, and concessions of every kind flourished. No adequate remedy was available. The Interstate Commerce Act was passed in 1887 for the purpose of relieving the situation. It demanded the abolition of discriminations, it prohibited unreasonable rates, it ordered all tariffs to be made public, and it created a commission charged with the execution of the law. Time has shown that the measure was too loosely drawn to stand the strain of judicial interpretation. The railroads naturally resisted its enforcement to the uttermost, and demanded from our highest tribunals, interpretation of difficult economic questions, and definition of such elusive terms as "undue," "unjust," "unreasonable," and "substantially similar." The outcome has been to rob the Commission of all the essential powers with which it was supposed to have been endowed.

Although there is no intention to enter into an extended discussion of the shortcomings of the act from the legal standpoint, it will be necessary, if we are to understand the present problem, to notice briefly those interpretations which have most seriously weakened the Commission. The most serious blow which the Act received was in the limitation of the Commission's power over rates. It had claimed the right to make a

reasonable rate and to enforce its adoption. The power to condemn an unreasonable rate, so the Commission argued, carried with it by implication the power to declare what was reasonable. The Commission did not claim the right to initiate rates; this power remained with the railroads. But it did claim the authority to amend an existing rate. Neither did it assert the power to make absolute rates, but only to establish a maximum above which railroad charges could not go. Early in the life of the Act this power was questioned, but not until 1897 in the Maximum Rate Cases did the point come squarely before the judiciary for decision. The Supreme Court then held that the power of the Commission to pass upon the reasonableness of a rate was entirely confined to determining whether that rate was reasonable or unreasonable in the past. The Commission could not prescribe a rate for the future. Obviously a power as limited as this can furnish no adequate safeguard against the imposition of excessive charges.

Another unexpected limitation of the Commission's power came with the judicial interpretation of the long and short haul clause of the Act. From this section much had been expected by its framers. It forbade the railroads to make a greater charge for a short distance than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, provided the circumstances in the two cases were "substantially similar." It was in the interpretation of these last two words that the Commission and the Court disagreed. The Commission had held in a series of cases that when a railroad was obliged to meet water competition, the operation of the clause might be suspended; that is, that a

road might charge a less rate to the competitive point than it charged to intermediate points which were deprived of such competition. But it had held that competition with other railroads, created through its own action, did not bring about such a dissimilarity of circumstances as to warrant a suspension of the clause. A case involving this point reached the Supreme Court in 1897 and the contention of the Commission was overruled. The result has been to deprive the clause of all its vitality. The framers of the Act had counted upon this section to prevent place discriminations, to put all stations on an equality as to markets, and to introduce to some extent the element of distance as a factor in rate-making. But the decision has legalized the charging of a less rate for a longer distance whenever competition, of whatever kind, at the more distant point, can be shown to prevail.

Again the prestige of the Commission has suffered a severe blow through the ruling of the Court as to the weight which is to be attached to its findings. The law prescribed that the findings of fact upon which the conclusions of the Commission were based in any investigation or hearing, should thereafter, in all judicial proceedings, be deemed *prima facie* evidence as to every fact found. It was clearly the intent of Congress that the carrying of a case into the Circuit Court, after a decision by the Commission, should be of the nature of an appeal, and that the case should be tried by the court on the findings of fact of the Commission. However, the court has held that it does not merely execute the Commission's orders, but hears and determines the case *de novo*, employing not only the *prima facie* evidence furnished by the

Commission but all such other testimony as either party may introduce. The natural outcome of this ruling has been that the railroads have presented only the barest outline of their cases to the Commission, reserving their real defense for the court hearing. It has compelled the Commission to render decisions based upon inadequate information, and has subjected these decisions to reversal upon evidence which never came before it. Such reversals have furnished material for railroad literature designed to expose the inefficiency of the present Commission, and the undesirability of entrusting it with increased powers. Moreover, the speedy relief expected from a decision by the court on the Commission's findings is denied, and shippers have been discouraged from resorting to this remedy.

We find then that the judicial interpretations of the Interstate Commerce Act have rendered the Commission inefficient in three important respects; it cannot fix a reasonable rate; it cannot equalize the transportation conditions of different producing sections and markets through the enforcement of the long and short haul clause; and it cannot compel a defendant railroad to present a complete case in a hearing before it or offer the speedy relief to shippers intended by the Act. Accepting the judgment of the Supreme Court as our final authority, as we are compelled to do, we must conclude that these weaknesses, as revealed by judicial decision, were present in the Act as framed. We are, therefore, justified in holding Congress, rather than the Commission itself, responsible for its inefficiency so far as the powers already discussed are concerned.

However, the incompetency of the present Commission is, in the judg-

ment of many, not alone due to the unfortunate wording of the law of its creation. These critics insist that definite authority is granted in the statute of which the Commission has declined to take advantage. The Act created a semi-judicial body with two possible lines of action open to it. It might institute investigations on its own account, or it might sit as a tribunal to hear complaints. In view of the vastness of the area of jurisdiction, the inexperience of the members of the Commission in traffic questions; and the doubt as to the proper method of procedure in a problem of such intricacy, the Commission deemed the first line of action to be difficult if not impracticable. It seemed wiser to accumulate through a series of cases submitted to it, an experience upon which it could safely proceed. Throughout its history the Commission has held pretty consistently to the policy of acting upon cases presented to it rather than of initiating investigations on its own account. For this policy it has been criticized by those who hold that the Act did not intend to create another court, but rather to establish a body that should administer in the public interest. As one critic has remarked, "They have been putting on robes when perhaps they ought to have been wearing overalls."

But the most crying evil at the time of the passage of the Act was discrimination, and we are concerned with the extent to which the situation has improved since the creation of the Commission. The Act unwisely forbade competing railroads to pool their traffic, and attempted to compel competition. But the power to compete, as has frequently been said, is the power to discriminate. The two are inseparable, and Congress had

attempted an impossible task. Insistence upon publicity of rates had resulted in less open discrimination; rate wars in large part had ceased to exist. Although this result cannot be credited to the influence of the law alone, yet the Act must have been in part responsible for improved conditions. However, the change was largely only on the surface. Devices many and devious were employed by the railroads in order to continue their special rates to favored shippers. The Commission in December, 1901, found the rate situation in so demoralized a condition among the railroads handling grain and packing house products, that it resorted to the unprecedented policy of asking for an injunction from the United States Courts to compel carriers to maintain their published rates. To the surprise of the public, the carriers made no contest, but promptly and readily submitted to the injunction process. Their submission did not prevent them from reducing rates, but it required them to make their reductions in the form of published tariffs.

This injunction method whose results were so satisfactory in this particular case formed the basis for the first important amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act, since 1889. In February, 1903, was passed the Elkins Law which dealt primarily with the enforcement of published rates. It was aimed directly at rebates and similar practices, and explicitly declared that any departure from a published rate should be considered a misdemeanor. If there was reasonable ground for belief that tariffs had been disregarded, a court of equity might enjoin the offending carrier and enforce observance of published rates in a summary proceeding. The law was also designed to strengthen the

criminal sections of the Act which had proved to be of little efficiency. It made the railroad corporation itself liable to prosecution instead of its officers and agents, and substituted fines in the place of imprisonment as a penalty. Moreover, shippers as well as carriers might be made parties to the action. These changes are in the direction of both justice and efficiency. The law was passed with the acquiescence and even the approval of the railroads. It is a measure in their interest, for it secures the aid of the government in the enforcement of discipline upon recalcitrant and irresponsible roads. The opposition to a measure of this character comes not from those roads that are industrially strong, but from the weaklings who secure their traffic through the inducements of secret and discriminating rates. This law seems to have been beneficial in its effects. Says the Commission in its report for 1903: "No one familiar with railway conditions can expect that rate-cutting and other secret devices will immediately and wholly disappear, but there is basis for a confident belief that such offences are no longer characteristic of railway operations. That they have greatly diminished is beyond doubt and their recurrence to the extent formerly known is altogether unlikely. Indeed, it is believed that never before in the railroad history of this country have tariff rates been so well or so generally observed as they are at the present time. . . . In its present form the law appears to be about all that can be provided against rate-cutting in the way of prohibition and punitive legislation. Unless further experience discloses defects not now perceived, we do not anticipate the need of further amendments of the

same character and designed to accomplish the same purpose." It should be observed in connection with this optimistic view as to the prevalence of discrimination, that the Elkins Law has not yet been subjected to the test of declining traffic when the amount of business is less than the aggregate capacity of the roads, and when a road can fully utilize its capacity only by diversion of business from a rival.

If the evil of discrimination has been taken care of so far as legislation can accomplish it, what remains to be done? What is the occasion for the present agitation? Its explanation is found in the demand, not that published rates shall be observed, which the present law if vigorously administered is adequate to accomplish, but that published rates shall themselves be reasonable. By this I do not mean to imply that absolute rates in and of themselves are often unreasonable, or that many complaints of this character arise. Only occasionally is there a general advance of rates which arouses the opposition of shippers. The large proportion of complaints, and those at the basis of the present agitation, concern themselves with relative rates, that is, for example, with the comparative rates charged to a competing market from different producing sections or from the same producing section to competitive markets, or the relative assignment of goods to different classes. There is involved in this question of relativity, the most intricate problem that exists in railroad rate making, the one which commands the largest proportion of the time and thought of the traffic manager. How can rates be so adjusted that each section shall be able to reach the market with its particular product, and at the same time

not destroy the industries of another section served by the same road? To what extent shall distance be disregarded in the fixing of a rate? How far shall a section enjoy the advantage of its geographical location? These are exceedingly difficult questions, and it is but natural that traffic managers who have acquired their experience by years of effort, should insist that the solution of such problems is beyond the power of an outside body of political appointees. But it should be observed in reply that in the first place, the traffic manager's problem concerns simply the railroad system which he is serving; that his interest is merely the interest of the industries along his line, and that the policy which he pursues and defends as a benefit to the sections served may be destructive of industries of far greater value on lines outside his circle of interest. Again, the policy of one manager may not be that of his successor. In relying upon the voluntary benevolence of a railroad there is no guarantee that its favor will be anything but temporary. Finally there is no inherent necessity that the members of a Commission shall be incompetent to handle traffic questions. Men with knowledge of the rate situation can be chosen for such positions, and they can learn more by experience, precisely as railroad officials have been obliged to do. It is at least probable that railroad traffic officials have occasionally made mistakes. The purpose of this argument is to enforce the point that the interest of the public is larger than the interest of any individual railroad, and that it is reasonable to assume that a Commission appointed in the public interest can be more safely entrusted with the fixing of rates that will secure the largest justice, than can an aggrega-

tion of competing railroads, each seeking primarily to promote its own welfare.

It is from this standpoint that President Roosevelt has approached the question. A few quotations from his annual message of 1904 will make his position clear: "We must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. . . . While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable if it were not impracticable finally to clothe the Commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that as a fair security to shippers, the Commission should be vested with the power, when a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide subject to judicial review what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the Commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review. The government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other. In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations, is the act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it."

It will be convenient to discuss these recommendations in connection with the measure which passed the House at the last session and which

may fairly be considered as an embodiment of the presidential policy. This measure, known as the Esch-Townsend bill, is in amendment of the existing Interstate Commerce Act and is designed to strengthen it at its weak points. It provides that when upon complaint and after full hearing the Commission shall declare a rate unreasonable or unjustly discriminating, it shall have power to fix a rate for the future. This amended rate is to take effect within thirty days and to remain in effect until set aside by the court. The railroad has a right of appeal at any time within sixty days. A special court is created consisting of five circuit judges to be known as a Court of Transportation, which is to have exclusive jurisdiction of all suits and proceedings of a civil nature to enforce the provisions of the Act. An appeal may be taken from this court to the Supreme Court within thirty days, and the Supreme Court is required to give precedence to these appeals over all except criminal cases. The findings of the Commission are *prima facie* evidence in this new court of all the facts found and "no evidence on behalf of either party shall be admissible in any such suit or proceeding which was not offered, but which with the exercise of proper diligence could have been offered, upon the hearing before the Commission that resulted in the particular order or orders in controversy; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to forbid the admission . . . of evidence not existing or which could not, with due diligence, have been known to the parties at the time of the hearing before the Commission." The Commission is increased from five to seven members and the salary of each from \$7,500 to \$10,000.

The passage of this measure by the

House has stirred the railroads into unwonted activity, and they are now carrying on a campaign of education such as is rarely seen. Bureaus of publicity have been organized, trained economists have been retained to prepare briefs, and literature is being lavishly distributed. A delegation of railroad employees has waited upon the President with the ridiculous plea that the enactment of the proposed legislation would affect disastrously the wage-scale. Because of the limitless resources behind this movement the people of the country are at the present time being much more clearly and fully informed of the arguments against the further increase of the Commission's power than they are of the reasons for supporting the President's policy. Whatever the outcome of the present discussion, relations of shippers and carriers are sure to be improved, for not only are the people as a whole obtaining accurate information of a complex and difficult business, but the railroad men are studying the question scientifically, a majority of them for the first time, and in consequence will be more likely in future to be governed in their policy by other considerations than those of mere expediency and temporary advantage, and with larger sympathy for and appreciation of the position of the shipper.

The opposition of the railroads to the endowment of the Commission with the rate-making power rests in the first place upon the claim, that even though the law leaves with the railroad the right to make rates in the first instance, and confers upon the Commission the power only to amend an existing rate upon complaint, nevertheless so delicately are rates adjusted in relation to one another, this limited authority to amend

one rate may have wide-reaching effects by necessitating the modification of rates throughout an entire section. In the second place, their opposition finds its defense in the claim that the inevitable tendency of government-made rates is toward the enforcement of mileage schedules, that is, rates based absolutely upon distance, which would result in checking our industrial development by depriving many industries of their distant markets. In other words, a governmental body is obliged to eliminate from its decisions the elements of discretion and personal judgment and to act strictly in accord with a body of administrative rules. The unhampered liberty of a traffic manager, so it is argued, is quite impracticable in a government official. But the particular point in the bill which has been most bitterly contested by the railroads is that which provides that a rate fixed by the Commission shall go into effect and remain in effect until set aside by the courts. The railroads contend that this is in violation of the fundamental principles of our jurisprudence and amounts to the execution of sentence before guilt has been absolutely proven. They also insist that under such circumstances they would have no means of recouping their losses pending appeal, even if the court should decide in their favor, whereas, if the situation should be reversed and the new rate should not be permitted to go into effect until after the court had passed upon it, the railroad could give the shipper a bond which would guarantee him against loss while the action was being heard, and which should become immediately payable if the decision was against the road. In reply to the first contention, it is sufficient to observe that there are many precedents for this

form of procedure in our judicial practice, the most common being the temporary injunction, which exactly parallels the proposed method. The offer of the railroads to guarantee the shipper against loss pending appeal from the Commission's ruling, loses its attractive appearance as soon as one recalls that the shipper is often not the person injured by the excessive or discriminating rate. By being included in the price of goods when sold on the market, the rate has been shifted from the shipper to the consumer and has long since disappeared. The consumer is not a party to the controversy and has no right of action against the road. His interest can be cared for only by a body created in the public interest. If either party must suffer a loss pending a settlement of the rate question by the court, why, it may be asked, should it not be the railroad rather than the public?

The provision of a special Court of Transportation for the hearing of Interstate Commerce cases is an attempt to avoid the intolerable delays that have in the past attended the appeal of cases from the Commission to the courts, and to develop in the judiciary an expert knowledge of traffic questions that will increase their competence to settle these difficult controversies. The power of the Commission is to be increased and its prestige restored by the requirement that all the facts in a case must be submitted in the hearing before the Commission, and not be withheld until the action reaches the court of appeal, a most desirable and necessary amendment to existing procedure. Finally, the provision for an increase in the number of Commissioners and in the salary paid, is an answer to the frequently expressed criticisms of the personnel of the present Commission.

The bill is doubtless defective in many particulars, and its hasty passage through the House may be a basis for criticism, but it is a step in the right direction. Its most striking defect is in its failure to attempt any resuscitation of the long and short haul clause. Signs point to a reintroduction and prompt passage of the measure through the House and to its somewhat drastic amendment and possible failure altogether in the Senate.

This discussion should not be brought to a close without reference to another phase of the President's policy, equally important but not frequently noticed. I refer to his recommendations designed to increase the safety of railroad travel. For the purpose of making existing legislation more effective, he recommends an increase in the force of inspectors of safety appliances, an introduction of the English system of personal investigation by government officials of all accidents involving loss of life, and the imposition of heavy penalties for violation of the law. His proposals for further legislation include measures which shall compel carriers engaged in interstate commerce to adopt the block-signal system of train operation, and to limit the hours of labor of employees engaged in train service. For many of the best managed systems, such legislation will be unnecessary as they have voluntarily taken such action as the President suggests. However, this does not deprive the recommendations of their pertinency, for many railroad officials will consider the interest of the public in the matter of safety only when compelled to do so by the force of legislative decree. Railroad officials are entitled to all credit for their

development of the most efficient railroad system in the world. But their great achievements do not warrant them in disregarding the appalling

figures of railroad accidents in the United States, or in refusing to recognize their paramount obligation as public servants.

November 20, 1905.

## ATHLETIC SPORTS AT DARTMOUTH

WITH SOME OBSERVATIONS ON ATHLETICS IN GENERAL

*By Edwin J. Bartlett '72, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, and Secretary of the Athletic Council*

PRIOR to 1893 Dartmouth had athletics and policies, but the athletics were without organization and the policies were without definition or consistency. Naturally there were episodes and methods to which it is impossible to point with pride; and the statement that in these respects Dartmouth was not unworthy of her competitors is no excuse, but merely a declaration of fact.

The significant events of that date were the inauguration of the Alumni Oval, and the organization of the "Alumni Committee on Athletics," afterwards known as "The Athletic Council." With the movement of the center of sports from the Campus to the Oval came suitable equipment of a permanent nature, and income to relieve the burden of taxation; with the organization of the Council came definite policy and responsibility, the importance of which in giving position and opportunities to Dartmouth teams cannot be over-estimated.

The original constitution of the Athletic Council, drafted by Doctor Cowles and Mr. E. K. Hall, embodied the unwritten methods of procedure so far as they were useful; but this first instrument has been twice worked over with reference to changed conditions and greater efficiency. The present constitution has the approval of the Trustees of the College, the

alumni at their annual meeting, and the undergraduates in mass meeting. Under it the representative governing body consists of three alumni, three members of the faculty, and three undergraduates,—the managers of the three principal teams. At one time the undergraduate representation was increased to five; but at the request of the alumni the original number was restored, the undergraduates giving their assent.

The College has been very fortunate in the alumni upon the Council, whose interest has been close, active, and elevating; and the student managers have been a capable group, and in general able to take broad and disinterested views.

The Council usually does its business with unanimity. About twice in its history there have been sharp differences between the various elements; but this has been during a period of twelve years, and in that time the Council has been compelled to do many hard tasks, and occasionally to incur the severe displeasure of the student body. The membership of the managing editor of *The Dartmouth* was a decided advantage while it lasted, and could have been continued profitably had it not been for the objection to the disturbance of numerical balance. The experience of these years seems to indicate that

the undergraduates will meet their duties in a responsible way, and that any division along party lines will be very uncommon.

The first problem of the Council can hardly be dignified by the name of finance; it was rather the question how to live in a self-respecting way. The earlier times were rich in opportunities for carelessness, irresponsibility, bad judgment, and dishonesty in handling money. Notwithstanding the opportunities, "graft," if it existed, was nearly unknown, but loose methods were prevalent. There was no check on receipts, expenditures were seldom carefully audited, and no great effort was made at the close of each manager's period of service to gather all the outstanding bills. Resourceless managers met their pressing needs by easily obtained credits, and then through graduation passed into financial oblivion. When the widely scattered accounts were gathered in, the various athletic interests were found to be charged with about \$3500—a sum in excess of a year's income during the period when the debts were incurred. Although not legally responsible for these obligations the Council, believing that they were debts of honor for goods that had been delivered to and used by the various organizations representing the College, adopted them and in the course of years paid them all.

These years of debt and frugality were healthy and good. There was an income sufficient for economical support of the various interests, and a small surplus which quickly disappeared to diminish the debt. A few years of modest comfort followed; there was a little savings fund laid by for emergencies, but it was necessary to keep a cautious eye upon the outgoes. And then recently

arrived the joyous era in which excellence does not have to wait upon the report of the book-keeper for its accessories.

In 1893-4 our athletic receipts from all sources were \$4100; in 1898-9, \$5258; and in 1904-5, \$20,320.

During these years baseball did not greatly change in either expenses or receipts, though on the whole its net earning power diminished; track athletics, never more than barely supported by subscription, and without earning power, greatly (and advantageously) increased its expenses. Attendance at the Oval has been gaining in numbers, but the total cash receipts of any game there have never been over \$1400. So the increase of income is mainly due to football games away from home.

Each department's accounts are kept separately, and whenever any of them shows a surplus at the end of the season the money goes into a general fund from which it is helpfully distributed by vote of the Council. From this fund come regularly the salary of the Graduate Manager, part of the salary of the Assistant Professor of Hygiene, large sums in support of track athletics, and in improvements upon the Oval, subsidies to the band, to tennis and to hockey, legitimate general expenses, like printing and travelling expenses of the alumni members of the Council. It would be a hard time for Dartmouth Athletics now if any cause,—increase of expenses or falling off of income—should obliterate this rather slight defense against the difficulties of penury.

More opulent institutions have shown how to guard against an unhealthy surplus of the athletic funds, and we are following in our modest way. Coaches cost about \$2500 a

year; large squads are maintained; a training table is supported; uniforms and appliances are better and more numerous; "teams" mean more men than formerly, and they are transported with vastly greater comfort, and better entertained upon the journey; the various officials are much more free to move,—to conduct difficult negotiations in person instead of by letter, to study the play of opponents, to visit schools for recruits. Some of these uses of money are advisable; others are questionable, either as admissible at all or as to degree and method. Questionable must be distinguished from necessarily bad.

Until recently all money came out of the treasury only upon the order of a member of the Faculty,—the chairman of the Advisory Committee. But more recently disbursements have been upon the order of the Graduate Manager checked only by an audit after the season is over. At a time when the graduate managers—Messrs. French, Hopkins, Witham—have been worthy of all confidence it may be wise to provide for the uncertain future by requiring the bond which the constitution authorizes, and publication of detailed accounts.

It has been the aim of the Council from the first to deal with other institutions in a spirit of fairness, courtesy, and business responsibility, and in this pacific endeavor the alumni members and graduate managers have been able to afford us the greatest help. The best evidence that our purpose is recognized is our present freedom from intercollegiate bitterness; there are even those who speak well of us. It was not always thus; it may not have been Dartmouth's fault, but it was certainly her misfortune to feel the cold wind of distrust and suspicion blowing from several quarters at the

same time.

The discourtesies, frequently unintentional, of an unpracticed correspondent may not only defeat the purpose of the letter but stir up active hostility. Impulsive editorials in the college press or irresponsible communications to the newspapers easily precipitate a controversy. The abrupt cancelling of long standing engagements, over-reaching, or the suspicion of over-reaching, in accounting for money, and bickering about the make-up of teams produce strained relations. Business dealings between colleges, involving considerable financial interests, are sometimes managed with astonishing childishness, illustrations of which (from other institutions) are reluctantly withheld.

The present peaceful condition of Dartmouth's intercollegiate relations is the result not of accident, but of much care to avoid misunderstandings, impetuous public utterances, and unfair or dishonest treatment of obligations.

The Council has heartily joined in the plans of the College administration for the better supervision and care of athletic aspirants. All candidates are examined by the Medical Director to ascertain their fitness to enter upon the course of training required of the various teams, and thereafter they are carefully watched by the Physical Director, who has authority to remove them temporarily from practice, or permanently from the squad, if injuries or the condition of their health makes it advisable.

Dartmouth employs professional coaches and trainers, by which is meant teachers who are paid for their services. There does not seem to be any other way to centralize authority, create responsibility, keep the men up to their work, and secure impartial selec-

tion of the best men. Personal abuse and lurid language — what the great Daniel Pratt would have appreciated as the "vocabulary-laboratory" — are extrinsic and accidental to the profession of coach or trainer. Knowledge of what he teaches and good judgment in handling men are the essentials, and Dartmouth has been very fortunate of late.

The relative inferiority of the baseball teams to the others is due largely to the lack of a baseball coach who is able to remain with the team through the season. It is hoped to improve this condition before long, although it is difficult to find a man with the qualities desired who is not under engagement as a player as soon as the season opens.

It is a matter of some pride that our recent progress in football has been made under our own system of coaching. And that period during which our teams went out to some contests with the humble ambition to learn what they could from the inevitable defeat is now past. Dartmouth does not expect its teams always to win, but it does expect them to enter all competitions with the belief that no team has any better right to win, and then to play the game honorably and persistently to the end.

On the whole it has not seemed wise to form leagues with other institutions; this attitude was at first the result of circumstances rather than choice, and it is not necessarily a permanent policy. The history of the various leagues for athletic purposes among the colleges seems to show that while for a time they serve a useful purpose it is one that can generally be as well attained without the league. On the other hand the articles of agreement appear to stimulate suspicion and public bickering, and lead to

threats of withdrawal or to sudden and high-handed disruption more or less scandalous or distressing in their public discussion. When eligibility rules are maintained through inquiry and protest by opponents there is constant danger of arousing partisan obstinacy, especially among the mass of undergraduates and alumni who are not immediate parties to the negotiations and who depend upon the swift misinformation of the college community. There is also danger that good athletics will suffer by a tacit understanding that violations of the agreement by one party will be offset by violations on the other side.

The constantly arising questions of what individuals shall play upon a college team are questions to be settled at home, in the honest application of principles that serve their purpose best when openly made known and when fairly in accordance with the conventional standards that experience has made necessary. It is much like personal honor as distinguished from honesty enough to escape the law.

Dartmouth's position is that no opponent (except in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, — better known as the Worcester Meet) has the right to raise any questions concerning the membership of teams, nor does Dartmouth protest opposing players. Such an attitude places the obligation where it belongs — at home, and requires that those who pronounce upon eligibility should do so actively, and to the best of their ability.

Investigation and information are confessedly difficult and often insufficient in such matters. The Council does not require any individual statement from athletes as a whole — the so-called "ironclad" — as there is good reason to believe from others' experi-

ence that such statements are not trustworthy; nor does the Council act as a detective bureau to ascertain the exact doings of every athlete during his past life or his last vacation. It would be impossible, and degrading if possible. It asks those in immediate charge of teams to put no men upon them who would bring discredit upon the college, and to refer doubtful cases to the Council; and it investigates all cases brought to its notice, either through the press, or common knowledge, or volunteered information. The man himself is asked to tell his story, and his word is accepted unless either in his own story or in other sources of information there is evidence that he is not telling the truth.

Of course a liar may remain in good and regular standing, but this is only a temporary misfortune; the responsibility remains on him, the lie will be exposed before long if he is valuable enough to notice, and will follow him long enough to make him a useful warning. No other method seems possible in dealing with young men who must be assumed to be honorable and truthful, and no other method is so effective in the long run. The weak point of this or any system is in the cases that do not come to notice, where no cause for investigation arises. This however is paralleled in the execution of the law anywhere. The results are good but not perfect.

The following are Dartmouth's rules of eligibility, and obviously they cover ground upon which there is much difference of opinion:

\*XII. Any student of good and regular standing in the College shall be eligible to participate in intercollegiate athletics, with the following exceptions:

\*From the By-laws of The Athletic Council, Edition of 1904.

a. No student shall take part in intercollegiate contests for more than four years.

b. No student who has ever competed in any intercollegiate contest while a member of any other college or university shall be eligible until he has been in attendance at Dartmouth as a registered student for two full consecutive semesters.

c. No student taking a post graduate course or member of any graduate school, nor any member of the medical school, shall be eligible, provided that this rule shall not apply to Seniors of Dartmouth College taking courses in the Medical School, the Thayer School, or the Tuck School.

d. No student who is induced to enter or to remain in college for the purpose of participating in athletics by the payment of any part of his expenses by any one whomsoever, shall be eligible.

e. No student shall be eligible who shall receive, in order to enable him to take part in, or for participation in any form of athletics, any pecuniary return or emolument, with the single exception that he may receive from his college organization or from any amateur organization of which he is at the time a member, an amount by which the expenses incurred by him in representing such organization in athletic contests exceed his ordinary expenses.

f. No student who has played on any semi-professional nine, or any so-called Summer baseball team, shall be eligible until he has received special permission from the Athletic Council.

g. No student shall be eligible who when called upon to do so fails to establish his amateur standing to the reasonable satisfaction of the Council.

The object of eligibility rules is to

prevent abuses, and any code is arbitrary in its nature. The rules cited are, with minor modifications, those existing in all institutions of athletic repute, together with a section debarring graduate and professional students, which is not yet of general adoption.

Section *a* encourages college students to go into some other business in life, after playing four years upon college teams. The four years need not be consecutive nor at one institution. It only occasionally affects our teams by debarring some valuable athlete who requires, or takes, more than four years for the Bachelor's degree. Under it, however, in other institutions, a student may play four years in a professional school, and in some cases, by absurd definition of "intercollegiate" contests and by the nice criticism of academic equivalents which eliminate certain years, he may make a fresh start in an adopted institution.

The object of section *b* is to avoid the hasty transit of fine athletes from one institution to another,—a movement which is always open to the suspicion of motives not wholly based on superior educational advantages. This rule, it will be seen, does not require the year of waiting from students who have never taken part in intercollegiate contests in the institutions from which they come.

Upon the provisions of section *c* a constant difference of opinion is to be recognized and respected. Dartmouth adopted this rule under stress of weather, but has retained it in calmer times, and to some it is a source of great pride that the admirable teams lately representing her have been a compact body of her own undergraduates in full standing for a degree and maintaining themselves under a rather

severe rule of the faculty which requires their standing in all their studies to be ascertained every two weeks and men below in two studies to be taken from the squad. It is a view that has some reason on its side that graduates of other colleges should not represent an adopted *alma mater* in competitive sports, that students in professional schools owe their time to their profession, and that it is not practicable to distinguish between genuineness and pretense in professional study until at least the football season is over. If one is willing to think reasonably of this question let him inquire how much legitimate benefit to our teams would come from the abrogation of section *c*; and if he thinks that some advantage would accrue from the eligibility of students in the Medical School, in the Thayer School, in the Tuck School, and in the other graduate courses of the College, it may be asked whether at a time when sixty to one hundred undergraduates are willing to appear daily on the field through the season and when the strength of the teams lies not in accessions from without but in training from within, it is not a wiser policy to use the willing undergraduate material rather than to keep the coveted positions for belated stars.

There are some who believe that the period of scouring the country for burly toughs, and loosely attaching them to schools of Blacksmithing or Brickmaking, is about over in the less reputable institutions, and that even those who mean to be fair in the application of their rules will cease to use the graduates of other colleges who are matriculated in their professional schools.

In sections *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g* is incorporated the usual amateur code with a little more than the usual freedom

of interpretation. The past is not absolutely unforgivable; it is not likely that a student here would be debarred because he had played marbles for keeps, or helped in the gymnasium of his preparatory school. It is not assumed that all summer ball is bad, on the contrary some is believed to be thoroughly wholesome; but in those cases in which appearances are unsatisfactory the student is expected to come forward and explain.

Section *d* renders illegal a practice thoroughly corrupt and corrupting,—the purchase or subsidizing of athletes. It is the more corrupting because so many fairy tales are floating about each year. It is known at all the colleges except the one most concerned, for just what price the wonderful Mr. Punter chose one college instead of the six others that he was surely going to enter, and from the preparatory schools, if the bribery does not begin soon enough, young Massey and the redoubtable Wayte write and inquire, "What are you going to do for me"? It is certainly believed among the preparatory schools that a college course of financial comfort awaits the star athlete, and it is known among the colleges that other institutions are buying the men that would otherwise come to them, and even tampering with those who are already on the ground.

The truth about these matters is not ascertainable, least of all by anyone who would object. It is to the interest of the negotiable athlete who has not made his market to invent tales of the valuable offers he has under consideration in the hope of eliciting one genuine tender; and it is to the interest of the athlete who is receiving his consideration to keep quiet and let others do the talking. Enthusiastic undergraduates make

wild statements concerning their power to influence the scholarship funds of their college, and influential alumni offer to write to the President. But the entrance requirements and the scholarship funds are administered with a sad lack of consideration for the athlete. In fact he quickly falls under someone's suspicious eye. If he is needy he has the same chance with any other needy student; if his scholarship is good enough he will be admitted on the same basis as any other.

It is reasonable to believe that seventy-five per cent of the tales of athletic salaries (as they are told of other institutions) are false, and the remainder are only partly true. It is true that some alumnus, or group of alumni, or wealthy student does occasionally determine the selection of a college by notable athletes through the promise of pecuniary aid. Sometimes they pay and sometimes they do not. Such money is not very abundant one would think, and any knowledge of the transaction comes to light only by accidental disclosures made long after the time for remedy is past.

There are some opportunities of employment under student control, as at eating clubs, reserved for the athlete; but the most dangerous use of the athletic funds in this respect is in the so-called "training-table." Here a group of athletes supposedly paying the price of their board previous to the organization of the table, receive food of extravagant cost and in some cases manage to evade payment altogether. The two chief advantages of the training table are that it keeps the men together under the trainer's eye, and that it furnishes sufficient nutritious food to men who might have to economize too closely.

The principle laid down in sections *e* and *g* is the occasion not only of some evasion and deceit but also of some difference of opinion upon its advisability. If all the faculty and all the alumni of the colleges were agreed upon the amateur standard there would be much less difficulty in maintaining it. The question at present is full of difficult discriminations.

An amateur contends for the zest and the love of the sport, and a professional for some gain or emolument. The difference is in spirit, and is therefore very poorly defined by rules. A man whose spirit and purpose are wholly professional may by some evasion make himself appear to be by definition an amateur, and another whose whole interest lies on the side of good sport may by some ignorance or carelessness place himself outside the technical line of amateur definition.

Moreover there does not seem to be any moral issue involved in the bare question of amateur and professional athletics. A very honorable man may make his living by baseball, and a wholly unscrupulous one may preserve his athletic virtue long enough to finish four years of rowdy play upon his college team. The moral question comes along quickly enough in the chicanery, subterfuges, and out and out lying by which players who have gone over to the money-earning class seek to retain a place among amateurs.

The general question is one of convention and expediency, and persons who might agree in the field of morals differ widely here. Possibly the exclusion of professional athletes from college sports is least satisfactory to those who have not considered the matter from all points of view, and to those who lose by the exclusion.

Even long experience, opportunity to test the difficulties of athletic administration at all points, to note the trend of the times and to hear forcible expression from those who differ do not bring solution of all the difficulties of the problem.

The great practical reason why every college expecting athletic honors must maintain the amateur standard is because it is the generally accepted standard, and never more than at present. The sporting editors, the pungently critical reformers, the fabricators of all-America teams were never more keen in their scrutiny. Those in charge of athletics in the more prominent institutions are in frequent receipt of inquiries concerning suspected men, and the criticisms of a successful team do not err on the side of leniency. The individual players are far more careful than formerly to show a clean record, and the general college sensitiveness, though not all it might be, is increasingly helpful. No college can openly depart from the accepted standard without being branded as an athletic Philistine; victories are discounted as being "of another class," and defeats, which are fully as frequent under a loose as under a strict standard, are matter for ridicule without and recrimination within. Even if the colleges agreed among themselves to be less exacting in the make-up of their teams,—and such was the tacit understanding a few years ago—there is outside of the undergraduate world an army of lovers of good sport who draw the line with great care. One college could not long defy this public opinion; all the colleges cannot at present be drawn into an agreement for the open door, and if they could their graduates would find themselves on the outside of amateur athletics.

It seems needless to say that if a

college undertakes to maintain the amateur standard at all, its only course is to maintain it honestly, without favor, to the best ability of those in charge. The greatest difficulty now lies in the fact that those who decide are not in the way always of knowing the facts, and may be deceived. But these difficulties are growing less for the reasons already given; someone will find out the facts and disclose them, to the discredit of the individual, the team on which he plays, and the college.

Three points are urged by those who are not responsible for the practical working of athletic affairs and by some of those who are:

(1) The standard should be academic, and any college student should be free to take part in the games of his college, provided only his scholarship is satisfactory to the faculty.

(2) The poor boy ought to be allowed the opportunity to help himself in any way that he can.

(3) The amateur rule is the occasion of so much lying and trickery that it ought to be abandoned in the interest of good morals.

Doubtless there will continue to be difference of opinion on these points. But to me it seems as if the simple academic standard was unworkable. It looks like a return to the rottenest period of college athletics. It puts the college man in a distinct class of sportsmen; it allows him to hang around the college and play upon the teams as long as he can find an academic reason; it enables him to migrate from college to college according to the inducements, and become immediately available for athletics; it permits a salary from the athletic funds or from private subscription; it admits the toughest class of profes-

sional sports to the college games during the period that they can keep their heads above the conditions; it brings a strain and pressure on the individual instructors which some of them are unable to bear; it opens the way to absurd and invidious definitions of academic equivalents; and in the case of matriculates of professional schools it would often happen that the academic standard would be applied only after the purpose for which they entered the school had been subserved.

It might be answered that at all these points there would of course be restrictions. But if that is so, it certainly would not be the simple academic standard so often urged; and moreover all the difficulties of administration would appear at another place.

The second point would have more weight if it did not raise a false issue. Every one has sympathy for the poor boy who is trying to help himself along. It is not discreditable to him to hire out to play baseball all summer, if that is his best chance; the discredit comes when he tries to impose himself upon the college arena as the amateur which he has ceased to be. He might pass at home, but outside his own college he is like a debased coin in a foreign land.

The third point,—the removal of restrictions to avoid the bad morals of their evasion, certainly affords food for thought; it can have no adequate discussion here. It seems like taking down the fortifications because they are likely to be attacked, and involves a discussion of the purpose and usefulness of the fortifications. Examinations are the occasion of bad morals, but we go on in constant and successful struggle. That is, dealing with material which is constantly moving up from below,—from the crude to

the refined—we are never free from bad morals; but following any given set of men through their educational course we observe a great gain in self-respect and the sense of honor. It is not so bad a plan to "hold the fort" for a time and expect improvement of the bad morals.

The practical reason given—that our amateur standard is in conformity with the existing code—is of course a temporary reason. If the standard is wrong a steady fight against it by those who have at heart the best interests of school and college athletics would sooner or later prevail. But is the line between amateur and professional undesirable in school and college sport? Are we prepared to say "There is no occasion for all this stir about amateurism; take what you can get for your services, it differs from no other well-earned money?"

In theory at least, our school and college games are the culmination of periods of training in which many take part, and the interest and excitement centering in the culmination is the power that makes the more useful part—the daily training, go on. We accept some conditions of a less desirable nature for the sake of the more desirable ones. In the professional field the sole purpose is a competition, spectacular and successful. No professional athlete can continue to please his constituency who is not successful, or who does not contribute his full share to success. It is not a question of so much work for so much pay. The people call for winners. Hence there develop the ethics of the would-be-winner. A would-be-winner may rely solely on the cultivation of his skill; but he competes and associates with many who take advantage if they can; his livelihood is at stake and his place in the popular favor.

So the suggestion comes with force to load the dice if he can, "to make things come his way." With the spirit and wish for the unfair advantage comes also the wish for the quick and crooked dollar. Of course the professional athlete may withstand these and other temptations, but they are in the air he breathes. Now the youth who is exposed to these conditions in even a slight degree brings into the school and college world notions that do not belong to generous and high-minded youth. "Kick whenever you think it will do any good," "Rattle their pitcher," "Lay out their best back," "Cut second base if the umpire isn't looking," "Pocket the favorite runner," "Steal the ball if you can," "Get even with him in the next scrimmage," are unlovely principles, and it is painful to see our choicest young men—those who are being trained for service to the world and for leadership—imbued with the win at any cost spirit, which if it does not wholly come from the professional world finds its greatest encouragement there.

The very heart and life of sport, however, is friendly rivalry. It is a relaxation, a diversion, a relief from cares, bitterness and hostility. Its essence is in good fellowship. Its foundation is in friendliness. Herein lies the simple test, and we are in constant danger of losing the spirit of generous and friendly competition in the intense and highly organized athletics of today. If one should allow his mind to dwell upon the worst phases of college athletics it might seem as if we were losing ground. The scrupulous personal honor, the manly frankness, the high-minded and generous spirit that takes no advantage, that refuses to brawl for small rights, and that might give such noble promise of

good citizenship in the larger affairs is sometimes crowded into a corner where it dares not show its colors, by noisy self-seeking, petty cunning, greedy over-reaching, and athletics-for-what-there-is-in-them. The majority with honest impulses and gentlemanly instincts too often join in the hasty applause of some shameful practice of which nothing defensive could be said except that it helps to win, or that others do it.

The worst phases are not the chief phases, however. With the worship of the athletic hero there is some appreciation of the excellent qualities and long endurance that go to his making; with the noisy triumph comes also the power to stand by a losing champion; the catabolic genius finds now a better outlet for his energies than putting cows in recitation rooms, or, we trust, painting statues red; the whole inner college life is sounder, more free from debauchery, violence and malice, even if less scholastic, than formerly.

And as one observes, looking over

many years, how much athletics have done to uproot and destroy some of the college vices, it is possible to anticipate still more and to hope that from the great opportunities, open discussion, and clear knowledge of the college man will develop a variety of athlete—type of the good citizen—who will cut loose from the low ethics of those who have never been taught any better, or of those who must “deliver the goods” by fair means or foul, and from the notion that wrong is righted by more wrong, and from that other notion, as false in sports as it is in business, that honesty cannot win, and will stand openly for perfect sportsmanlike fairness, will tolerate no tricky players, corrupt or incapable umpires, or mercenaries masquerading as amateurs. The colleges could thus infinitely benefit the whole range of lower schools and the world of honest sport. The average is made up of the high and the low, and if the college standards are not high how can the average be raised?

## THE FOOTBALL RULES

*By F. G. Folsom '95, Head Coach of the Dartmouth Football Team*

THE Football Rules Committee has recently been subjected to so much unwarranted censure that I comply with a request for a criticism of the rules with much reluctance.

Football men are under great obligations to the Rules Committee, for the work it has voluntarily done in formulating the rules of the game; and while we eagerly accept, as a gift, the fruits of its labor, we are not in a position to find fault with its work. Members of an elective body might be amenable to, and subject to the censure of those who elect or appoint them, but the members of the Rules Committee do not belong to that class; they are self appointed, and football men when they are dissatisfied with the rules, have only themselves to blame for not having organized a rules committee representative in its character, and bound to respect the wishes of its constituents. Such a committee might be selected each year from the seven most successful teams of that year, but I doubt much if a committee so selected could have improved upon the most admirable work of the present body.

The Rules and the Rules Committee have been held responsible by the misguided public for all the accidents and injuries resulting from the game; also for all the exhibitions of brutality perpetrated by rowdy individuals participating in the game. That accidents happen in every line of exercise must be admitted, but that they are more

numerous or more serious in football is not established by statistics.

It is not true, in my opinion, that the number of accidents incident to the game would be reduced by a more open style of play. Such a contention is not supported by experience. So long as a man is permitted to tackle or block there will be the attendant risk of accidents. When tackling and blocking are eliminated from the game, it will be no longer football.

Open play, for which the public is clamoring, does not abolish tackling and its attendant injuries, but on the contrary, gives occasion for the open tackle, from which more injuries come than from the much abused mass play. In the mass play, men are arranged to protect the player carrying the ball from a hard tackle, while, if he is running alone in the open, he is not so protected, and an open tackle is invited against which he cannot adequately guard himself with his hands, since they are otherwise employed in holding the ball. Open play alone, will not, therefore, eliminate accidents.

Mr. Camp's suggestion that the distance required to be gained in four downs be made ten, instead of five yards, will not, I think, accomplish the desired result. If any plays known to the craft would yield ten yards in four downs, they would be used today, even though five yards only are required. The result of the ten-yard rule will not be an increase

in long distance plays (as we have all been striving for such under the present code), but will result in an excessive exchange of punts, consequently an excessive amount of open tackling by the ends going down under punts, and, therefore, more injuries than we now have. Mr. Camp's suggestion is an attempt to bring about open play by indirect legislation. If it is necessary to secure a more open style of play, I see no reason why such could not be accomplished directly by some rule framed for that specific purpose. For instance, that one or more of the three plays allowed to make the requisite five yards should cross the line of scrimmage more than five yards from the place where the ball was put in play, as in the present quarter-back run. The mass attack and close formation could be eliminated as much as is desired by this rule.

The public's desire for a more open style of play is not wholly to eliminate accidents, but rather for the purpose of allowing the spectators to see more of what is going on. However, after all, the game is not for the benefit of the spectator, but for the benefit of the students playing it, and if the public does not like the game as it is played, the public should patronize some other kind of sport. The attendance this year, however, does not warrant the assumption that the game is not liked by the collegiate following.

The objectionable features of the game cannot be attributed to the present rules, but must be attributed to the individuals playing the game, and legislation should be directed against the personnel of the teams, rather than against the rules.

Some institutions have found it necessary to abandon the game on account of its alleged brutality. This

is no reflection on the rules; they do not sanction brutality in any form. Such an abandonment of the sport for such a reason is, however, a serious reflection upon the personnel of the student body of the institution. It either lacks eleven gentlemen who can play a clean sportsmanlike game, or else it is so unfortunate that it cannot move in college circles where the teams are composed of such. In either event, it may be just as well for the game if the colleges in question retire.

A convocation of college presidents to frame rules of play for the students in any game, would be rather peculiar, and when it came to a game in which they were not experienced, it would be decidedly absurd. It is not only an assumption of parental discipline, but a dangerous move, as it impliedly sanctions any and all other games in which the students indulge, and many of them are fully as dangerous as football.

With this defense of the rules as they are, I will call attention to certain objectionable features, which the year's experience has shown, and which will no doubt be corrected by the committee in their next issue.

A kicked ball rolling out of bounds *after crossing* the goal line would no doubt be construed to be a touch-back if secured by a player guarding the goal, but the case is not clearly covered by the rules. Rule 3 (b) does not give such a ball to the opponents, for that rule is restricted to a ball going out of bounds *before crossing* the opponent's goal line. Is it therefore anyone's ball in such an emergency? Are the rules broad enough to permit a touch-back to be made with a ball that is out of bounds?

Under Rule 4 (d) (3), a safety

may be made "in case a player carrying the ball is forced back, provided the ball was not declared dead by the referee before the line was reached or crossed," while under Rule 20 (c) (Note), a safety can never be made in this way, if the referee does his duty, for, "In order to prevent the prevalent stealing of the ball, the referee shall blow his whistle immediately when the forward progress of the ball has been stopped." It seems that it is not the spirit of the rules to allow a man to be forced back.

In Rule 23, a provision is made for putting the ball in play on the thirty-five yard line when it has gone out of bounds twice from a kick-out. In the last paragraph of the same rule another provision is made for putting the ball in play on the twenty-five yard line (instead of the thirty-five yard line, as above), when a second failure to kick within bounds has occurred. It seems that two trials to kick the ball within bounds are given with every kick-out; that having failed twice on any kick-out to kick within bounds a certain place is designated for a scrimmage; that if on a subsequent kick-out the team for a second time fails twice to kick within bounds, a more disadvantageous place is designated for a scrimmage. Now, if one kick-out should be lost by two failures to kick within bounds during the first half, and the same thing should occur during the second half, would the last part of the rule apply? Is it not the spirit of the game that the two halves should be distinct

entities, not over-lapping each other in any way. The above rule may be a misprint, or it may be based on some reason not made clear; if it has a reason, it is so remote that the rule could be well omitted.

There also appears to be an incongruity in the provision of Rule 15 (a), and Rule 25 (6), the former provides that "the side just scored upon shall have the option of kicking off or of having their opponents kick off," while the latter rule 25 (b), covering a try at goal preceded by a punt out states that "if a fair catch is not made on the first attempt the ball shall go as a kick-off at the centre of the field, to the defenders of the goal." The first rule giving the defenders of the goal the option of kicking off or not, while the latter rule takes that option away, and compels the defenders of the goal to kick off; strange to say the defenders of the goal are deprived of their option by a preceding poor play on the part of the other side, i. e., the failure to make a fair catch of the punt out.

There is also a conflict between Rule 27 (f) and 28 (a) (1). The first provides a penalty of ten yards and the latter one of five yards for the same offense.

Were I to suggest a rule which would eliminate the greatest number of injuries, it would be one compelling players to wear soft, pliable, rubber or felt-soled shoes. This would not injure the punting, but would seriously interfere with all other kinds of kicks.

## FOREIGN COMMENT ON PROFESSOR MOORE'S EDITION OF CICERO'S "DE SENECTUTE."

PROFESSOR Moore's edition of the *De Senectute*, one of the best known of the shorter essays of Cicero, has received the most flattering attention and commendation from many of the foremost Latin scholars of America. Abroad, too, the book has found enthusiastic admirers, among whom is Alois Kornitzer of Vienna (himself an editor of the *De Senectute* as well as of a number of Cicero's Orations), who is regarded as one of the greatest present-day authorities on Ciceronian study. He has written a very lengthy and interesting review of Professor Moore's book for the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift* of April 22, 1905.

The following is a translation of the more general parts of the review: "The commentary which we here review is both interesting and unusually worthy of attention. It far surpasses in importance the current school editions of the *Cato Maior* written in German, which, though carefully composed, have set a distinctly lower standard than has the editor of this English edition. Moore's commentary is characterized in every part by great independence of judgment. It undoubtedly affords the student a sufficient means for entering into a full appreciation of this work of Cicero; but he will render still more valuable service to the philological student and the teacher of Latin by his scientific, painstaking, and appreciative interpretation. His interpretation will aid them in all the

questions of criticism and explanation that are involved. Moore here shows a comprehensive acquaintance with the whole range of Latin literature, especially that of the earlier period, and the results of this wide reading are of the greatest advantage in the interpretation of many passages, particularly by the introduction of felicitous parallels. The treatment of grammatical questions shows a thorough-going knowledge of the most recent progress in linguistic study. It is safe to say that through this commentary a noteworthy advance has been made toward the interpretation of the *Cato Maior*. By reason of the independence of judgment mentioned above, and a certain vigorous mode of expression, his annotations are constantly attractive and stimulating, even where we might perhaps not agree with him. For example, the remark on the verse of Ennius (§ 1. *Ille vir haud magna cum re, sed plenus fidei*), 'perhaps an indirect allusion to Cicero's own diminished fortunes,' even if not satisfactorily proved, seems to me to be at least the conjecture of genius.

"An exhaustive introduction is prefixed to the text, compiled with a careful examination of the sources. This treats of Cicero's plan and purpose in the composition of the dialogue, the real and the ideal Cato, his writings, etc. The introduction also contains a very interesting and unexpected addition, a poem written in Latin hexameters by Pope Leo XIII,

entitled, *Tenui victu contentus ingluviem fuge. Ad Fabricium Rufum epistola*. The poem first appeared in *La Voce della Verità*, 19 May, 1897, then in *Leonis XIII P. M. Carmina Novissima*, Udine, 1898. It is an idyllic poem whose precepts pertain to the proper mode of life in extreme old age. . . . .

"In the establishment of the text, Moore has first given in a chapter of the introduction a summary of the whole critical apparatus, and a judicious, well-balanced valuation of the more important manuscripts. His text is based on an extremely careful examination of manuscript readings. Since the appearance of C. F. W. Müller's critical edition (1879) a long time has elapsed, and our knowledge

of the manuscripts of the Cato Maior has been materially enlarged. Scarcely one of the numerous contributions to the criticism of the Cato Maior has escaped the watchfulness of the editor. Therefore the textual notes contained in the appendix constitute a critical apparatus which will be almost indispensable for future work upon the subject. . . . .

"In closing, let me once more earnestly commend to the attention of all lovers of Cicero's writings this edition of the Cato Maior, so significant in every respect. The foregoing remarks must have made clear that, for criticism as well as for exegesis, it marks a great advance in our knowledge, and will afford much inspiration."

## THE KOSCHWITZ LIBRARY

By P. O. Skinner, Instructor in the Department of Romance Languages

OWING to the timely generosity of Mr. Tuck, Dartmouth College has added to its library a valuable collection of works in, and dealing with, the Romance languages. The former owner of the collection, Edouard Koschwitz, had been professor of modern languages at Greifswald, Marburg; and at the time of his death in May, 1904, held the chair of Romance Languages at Königsberg.

Besides his academic duties, Professor Koschwitz was active as an investigator in his special studies, Provençal French and French dialects. He was a contributor to the *Romania*, *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie*, and other periodical publications. With Körting he had founded and continued to direct the *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache u. Litteratur*, and also the *Französische Studien*. Among his many separate publications may be mentioned his *Alt-französische Übungsbuch*, and his recent edition of the modern Provençal poem, *Mireio*, by Mistral.

The subject of Romance Philology as represented by Professor Koschwitz and other German scholars even better known, covers a wide field. Romance Philology is understood to signify the development and present status of the intellectual, moral, and artistic life of the Romance peoples, in so far as it finds expression in their languages and literatures. We have only to consult one of the books in the Koschwitz collection, namely, Gröber's *Grundriss*

*der romanischen Philologie*, to perceive the ramifications of this immense study. In this *Grundriss*, which is intended to be an epitome of the whole subject, there is treated in separate articles by different scholars, each of the Romance countries from the point of view of language, literature, art, music, science, ethnology, and *Kulturgeschichte* in general.

This elaborated study of Romance Philology, though in certain manifestations dating back several centuries, received its great impulse during the early period of the Romantic School. The interest in the Middle Ages which was a characteristic of this movement, had stimulated several scholars, such as the Schlegels in Germany, and Raynouard in France, to investigate the origins of the languages and literatures of southern Europe. At first these investigators were under the spirit of the supposed mystery and romantic sentimentality of the medieval period. However, under the same inspiration there soon began a large activity in the publication of early texts, as well as of histories of Romance literatures treated from the comparative point of view.

This interest in the medieval origins of the Romance languages and literatures had produced some attempts at analytical studies, but none of any lasting value until 1836, when Ferdinand Diez published the first volume of his *Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen*. Through this epoch-mak-

ing work, Romance Philology, so far as language is concerned, was placed on a scientific basis; that is, scientific as to method, classification of phenomena, and the establishment of linguistic laws. After his grammar had passed through another edition, Diez brought out in 1853, his remarkable *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der romanischen Sprachen*, a comprehensive etymological dictionary including words from all the Romance languages.

Ferdinand Diez, then, may be regarded as the founder of Romance Philology as now studied. Since his day the subject has been developed in Germany by a host of industrious scholars, the best known of whom are, perhaps, Adolf Tobler at Berlin, and Wendeln Förster, the successor of Diez at Bonn. In France, among many investigators in the Romance field, stands preeminent the name of Gaston Paris, who through his great personality as well as scholarship, had up to the time of his death in 1903 inspired with his own zeal hundreds of his pupils from all lands. In the United States during the past twenty years there has been a considerable activity in the study of the Romance languages. For such students as wish to carry their work beyond the more elementary language and literature courses, all the larger American universities have departments of Romance Philology well organized and employing the German methods of study. By German methods is meant not only the stimulation of the student to private, independent investigation, but the methods which insist on breadth of knowledge as well as minute accuracy in details; methods which require a precise ascertaining of facts before there can be formulated the generalization or the law.

While the beginnings of the scientific and comparative method of the study of Romance languages dates back to 1836, the great development of the subject has taken place since 1870. And it is worth noting in this connection that each step of the advance is represented in the Koschwitz library. The collection is especially rich in periodical literature with its contributions from the best scholars of the past thirty years. Foremost of these periodicals is a complete set of the *Romania*, a quarterly publication founded in 1872 by Gaston Paris and Paul Meyer. The *Romania*, which is the principal organ of the French Romance scholars, contains some of the most important studies and texts that have appeared. The set complete is rare and difficult to procure. In the sales it is usually quoted at about \$175. Hardly second in importance is the *Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie* complete since its inception in 1877, and in which are printed some of the best results of German scholarship in the field of Romance languages.

Somewhat different in scope from these two publications, which are devoted in the main to questions of the early or medieval period, is the *Zeitschrift für französische Sprache und Literatur*, consecrated more particularly to matters of modern French language and literature. Having to do with French literature alone is the *Revue de l'histoire littéraire de la France*.

The Koschwitz library contains also several smaller but still fairly complete sets of periodicals, for example: the *Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Literatur* (complete 1859-71); also *Vollmüller's Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der romanischen Philologie*. This latter is a publica-

tion made up of able reviews and criticisms of the principal works on matters of Romance languages and literature which appear during each year. Of periodicals published at irregular intervals are the *Französische Studien*; *Romanische Forschungen*; *Romanische Studien*; and *Die Ausgabe u. Abhandlungen aus der Gebiete der romanische Philologie*; all containing studies of considerable length, or, as in many cases, reprints of early texts.

For purposes of research or reference the contributions to the periodicals are indispensable. Much less so but still of great utility, is the large collection of doctors' theses which come with the Koschwitz library. Though it is true that these dissertations were written by young and inexperienced scholars, yet in almost every case there are certain facts brought together that have not been gathered elsewhere.

Through the purchase of the Koschwitz collection the Dartmouth College Library has acquired several valuable dictionaries. First in importance is Godfroy's great *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*, with supplement, in ten large quarto volumes. There is also in the collection a fine edition (Henschel's, 1883-87) of Du Cange, *Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis*, which, besides being a comprehensive dictionary of late Latin, is a vast storehouse of medieval lore. To these great dictionaries, may be mentioned, in addition, the excellent George's *Lateinisch-Deutsches Handwörterbuch*. There are also special lexicons, of the language of Corneille, La Rochefoucauld and Molière. Classed as dictionaries may be two handbooks most necessary to students of Romance Philology, namely: Diez, *Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, and

Körting *Lateinisch-romanisches Wörterbuch*. By the aid of the last mentioned work, the larger part of the words in any Romance language may be traced to their Vulgar Latin origins.

Grammars are as well represented as dictionaries in the Koschwitz collection. Thus far there have been written two unified, systematic grammars of the Romance languages. The first already mentioned is Diez *Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen*, and the second with the same title is the remarkably erudite compilation of Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke (1893-1900). We find also in our collection a large number of school grammars and almost all the important historical grammars of the French language, including those of Brunot, Darmesteter, Schwan-Behrens, and Nyrop. To these may be added many special grammatical studies by Körting, Stengel, Suchier, Tobler and others.

Inasmuch as Professor Koschwitz was a phonetician of merit, it is not surprising to find the subject of Phonetics well represented in his library. Among others are well known works by Sievers, Rousselot, Passy, Vietor, Jespersen, etc. Periodical literature dealing with phonetics and general linguistics is not wanting. The collection contains sets not quite complete, of Techmer's *Zeitschrift für allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft*; Vietor's *Phonetische Studien*; Rousselot and Natier's *La Parole*; and *Le Maître phonétique* the organ of the *Association phonétique internationale*. There is also in the library a fair amount of pedagogical literature treating the problems connected with the teaching of modern languages in schools.

The number of good editions of

modern French authors in the Koschwitz collection is not large. The Dartmouth College Library however is already fairly well supplied with the works of the principal French writers of the last three centuries. On the other hand the collection fills a decided gap with its texts in Old French and Provençal. In this group may be cited the *Chanson de Roland* in several editions, including that of Müller and the more recent one of Stengel. Other texts are *Aucassin et Nicolette*; the *Roman de Renart*; Bartsch's *Romanzen u. Pastourellen*, and the various works of Chrétien de Troyes. In Provençal are the poems of *Bertrand de Born*; *Peire Rogier*; *Peires d'Auvergna*; *Jaufre Rudel* and others less well known.

The subject of Old French and Provençal literatures so well represented in texts, is completed by the large number of historical and critical studies of the literature itself. The Old French epic poetry is thoroughly treated in the four volumes of Gautier's *Les Epopees françaises*, and from a different point of view in

Gaston Paris' *Histoire poetique de Charlemagne*. For the more modern periods there are at least fifteen general histories of French literature, not all of equal value, but among them some of the best manuals published on the subject. With these additions, and with the recently acquired *Histoire litteraire de la France* in thirty-three volumes, the Dartmouth College Library could not be better equipped in histories of French literature.

All that has been said here gives but a few indications of the nature of the Koschwitz library. It is evident that the collection contains very few works of general interest, but is for the most part extremely technical. Its value to Dartmouth College lies in the fact that it will furnish to advanced students and instructors in the several language departments indispensable reference material, and also a means for private study and research, the results of which will be eventually felt even by the students in the most elementary courses.

## ATHLETICS

### FOOTBALL

#### DARTMOUTH 6-PRINCETON 0

Dartmouth's most significant football victory of the year, and in many respects the most significant in Dartmouth's athletic history, was the victory over Princeton at Princeton November 4. Dartmouth scored a touchdown and kicked the goal in the first half and succeeded in shutting out the university eleven. Princeton played with remarkable strength and versatility to overcome Dartmouth's lead, using almost every play known to the game; but Princeton could not get within forty-five yards of a touchdown, and, as the *New York World* said, "the game ended, a well-earned victory for the New Hampshire eleven." The game was marked by clean playing throughout.

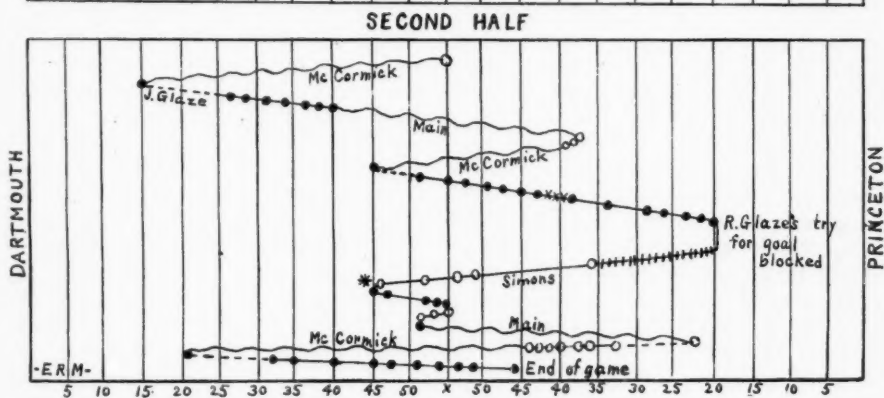
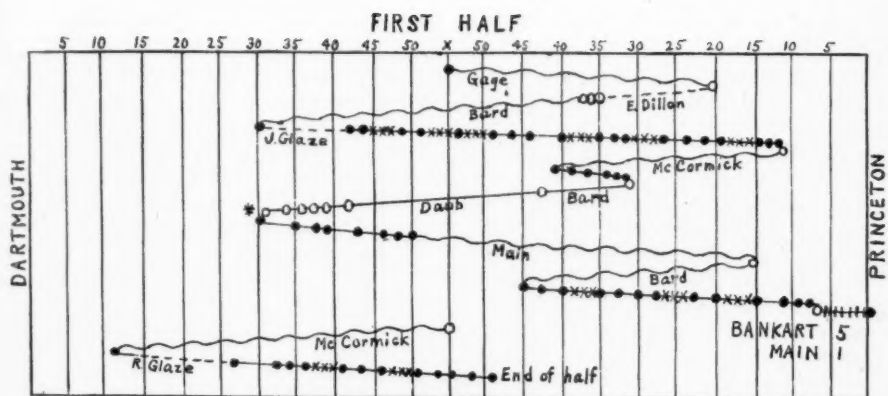
Although Dartmouth's touchdown was not the result of straight rushing, it was straight rushing which made the touchdown possible; for after twice carrying the ball to the shadow of Princeton's goal-posts, Dartmouth's superior defence resulted in a blocked kick and the coveted score. As a glance at the accompanying chart will show, Dartmouth was vastly superior to Princeton in straight football. In fact, Dartmouth rushed the ball exactly twice as far as Princeton in each half, the total figures being 198 yards and 99. In punting the teams were evenly matched, while Princeton was penalized twelve times and Dartmouth none.

Dartmouth presented its strongest lineup, while Princeton began the game with three substitutes. Immediately

after Dartmouth's touchdown, however, H. Dillon replaced Rafferty, who had thrown away many yards by offside play, and towards the close of the game Captain Cooney entered the game. Neither, however, could stop Dartmouth's victorious advance, which showed increasing enthusiasm and precision as the game progressed. Dartmouth's work was indeed superb. Not once was the College eleven penalized and not once did it fumble. The team worked with machine-like unity and effectiveness, and its superior physical condition was proved by the facts that it played better football in the second half than in the first, and that its line plunges during the closing moments of the game were the longest of any during the entire contest.

Every man on the College eleven deserves praise for his excellent playing. Captain Main was in his best form, his punting and line-plunging being excellent. The other members of the backfield trio were also consistent gainers, and J. Glaze ran the team skillfully. Gage, Bankart, and Griffin were the strong figures in the line; Griffin, outweighed forty pounds, handled his opponent successfully. R. Glaze was, as usual, one of the powers of the team. The strongest points in the Princeton team were the ends; Dartmouth was unable to gain around Tooker and Fryer. Bard and Daub played good football at times, but could not gain consistently.

Princeton won the toss and received the kick-off. Gage kicked off to E. Dillon, who advanced the ball fifteen



#### Key to Football Diagram

- Dartmouth's ball
- Opponent's ball
- Rushes
- Kicks
- Running in kicks
- ++++ Blocked kicks
- xxxx Penalties
- \* Fumbles

yards to his 35-yard line. Two plays netted less than two yards, and Bard punted 43 yards to J. Glaze on Dartmouth's 30-yard line. The Dartmouth quarterback ran the ball in 12 yards. Dartmouth immediately began to attack its opponent's line for consistent gains. During the first five plays, however, Princeton was offside three times, so that the ball was carried to the middle of the field with little effort. Plunges by Herr, Rich, and Main netted nine yards, and the ball was on Princeton's 40-yard line. Princeton was again penalized for offside play, and then Rich in two trials made four yards. Three more plunges netted eight yards and a first down on the 19-yard line. A sixth offside penalty put the ball on the 14-yard line, where the Princeton defence stiffened and recovered the ball.

Receiving the ball on its 12-yard line, Princeton punted to its 42-yard line. Dartmouth made one first down and then lost the ball on downs for the second time. The local eleven then did its best offensive work. Bard tore around Dartmouth's left end for a gain of 11 yards, and Daub made 26 in the same place. Then Dartmouth's defence strengthened, but three short plunges netted a first down on Dartmouth's 36-yard line, and two more plays put the ball on the 31-yard line. This was the nearest Princeton advanced to Dartmouth's goal line, for on the next play Daub fumbled and R. Glaze recovered the ball.

Dartmouth resumed its line-plunging tactics, and on seven plays carried the ball 20 yards to the 50-yard line. There Main punted 45 yards to Bard, who immediately punted 30 yards; thus Dartmouth gained 15 yards on the exchange. Aided by three offside penalties, Dartmouth then rushed the

ball to Princeton's 8-yard line, where Princeton rallied and took the ball on downs. Dartmouth's touchdown was merely postponed, however. McCormick, standing behind his goal-line, prepared to kick, but as the ball was passed, the right side of his line caved in and Rich, almost unmolested, tore through and blocked the kick. Bankart fell on the ball for a touchdown. Main kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 6.

McCormick kicked off 48 yards to R. Glaze, who recovered 15. On the first play Rich plunged through J. Waller for five yards, and then Main and Herr added two apiece. Princeton was penalized, Rich made two yards, Herr three, another penalty added five yards, and four more rushes carried the ball to Princeton's 49-yard line, where time was called.

At the beginning of the second half J. Glaze received McCormick's kickoff and ran to his 27-yard line. Six plays advanced the ball to the 40-yard line, where Main punted. Princeton could not gain, and McCormick punted to J. Glaze, who returned the ball to his 52-yard line. Six plays and an offside penalty put the ball on Princeton's 39-yard line. Herr and Rich made five yards each, but soon afterwards Dartmouth could not gain and so tried a field goal. R. Glaze's kick was blocked, and Princeton obtained the ball on its 36-yard line. Simons went 15 yards outside of left tackle, and Munn gained 13 yards in three plays. On Dartmouth's 46-yard line Simons fumbled, R. Glaze falling on the ball.

At this point Captain Cooney entered the game. After one short gain by Herr, Rich went through Cooney for five yards. Princeton then braced and took the ball on downs, but Dartmouth immediately recovered





David J. Main  
Halfback  
Captain



John B. Glaze  
Quarterback  
Captain-Elect



### The Bucking Strap

Coaches Folsom and Gilman Holding the Strap, Coburn Bucking



Fred G. Folsom  
Coach  
Watching the Ends



Ralph Glaze  
Generally Ranked as All-  
America End

*Photographs by C. H. Morse*

it in the same manner. Main punted, and Princeton, after obtaining one first down, again had to punt. J. Glaze received the ball and advanced it to his 32-yard line before he was downed. Dartmouth then exhibited remarkable staying powers by rushing the ball to a point eight yards beyond the middle of the field on gains of from two to five yards. Time was called with the ball in Dartmouth's possession on Princeton's 46-yard line. The line-up:

DARTMOUTH	PRINCETON
Kennedy (Church), le	re, Fryer
Bankart, lt	rt, Herring
Thayer (Blake), lg	rg, P. Waller
Griffin, c	c, J. Waller
Gage, rg	lg, Rafferty (H. Dillon)
Lang, rt	lt, Phillips (Cooney)
R. Glaze, re	le, Tooker
J. Glaze, q	q, E. Dillon (Tenney)
Main (Blatherwick), lh	rh, Daub (Munn)
Herr, rh	lh, Bard, (Simons)
Rich (Greenwood), f	f, McCormick

Score—Dartmouth 6, Princeton 0. Touchdown—Bankart. Goal from touchdown—Main. Referee—Wrightington of Harvard. Umpire—Minds of Pennsylvania. Head linesman—White of Lehigh. Assistant linesman—Eagles of Princeton. Time—25 minute halves.

#### DARTMOUTH 0—AMHERST 0

Weakened by the absence of several first choice men, and forced to play on a slippery field which distinctly favored its heavier opponents, the College football team played Amherst a scoreless game on Pratt Field, Amherst, November 11. The Amherst team was trained to the hour, with its strongest lineup playing throughout the contest, and consequently had a slight advantage. Amherst rushed the ball 110 yards to Dartmouth's 92, but Dartmouth had a little the better of the punting.

The game was characterized by line-plunging tactics, since the slippery condition of the field made open play impossible. The entire play was

a monotonous succession of short gains through the line followed by a punt. Rix was a consistent ground-gainer for Dartmouth, but the lack of the aggressiveness of Rich and Herr was a distinct loss. Captain Hubbard was the life of the Amherst team. Both his offensive and defensive work were brilliant.

Few opportunities were offered to score. Early in the first half Shattuck drop-kicked a goal from the 35-yard line, but the score was not allowed because of an illegal line formation. Not once during the game was either eleven able to get within striking distance of a touchdown, nearly all the play being between the 30-yard marks.

Amherst won the toss and chose to receive the kickoff. Gage kicked to Priddy, who was downed on his 20-yard line. Amherst immediately showed strength. In three trials Captain Hubbard gained 14 yards, Shattuck added another yard, and Hubbard made a six-yard plunge through right tackle. F. Crook and Hubbard failed, however, on the next two trials, and Shattuck punted to J. Glaze on his 22-yard line. Glaze ran in the kick seven yards. On line plunges by Rix and Greenwood Dartmouth advanced to her 52-yard line, where Amherst held and Captain Main punted. Hubbard received the ball on his 20-yard line and made a spectacular run of 24 yards, the longest of the game. On tackle back formations Hubbard made several substantial gains and placed the ball on Dartmouth's 40-yard line. Lewis made five yards on a quarter-back run, and R. Crook circled right end and carried the ball to Dartmouth's 26-yard line. Shattuck then dropped back to the 35-yard line and kicked his goal, which was not allowed. Amherst had but five men in the line at the time, and the ball was brought

back and Amherst penalized five yards.

The remainder of the half was devoid of features, but was marked by Dartmouth's superior play. After an exchange of punts Dartmouth secured the ball on its 25-yard line and, with Gage back of the line, advanced the ball 26 yards, Rix being the most efficient ground gainer. Captain Main then punted to Shattuck, who returned the ball 20 yards to the middle of the field. Dartmouth presented a strong defence, however, and Amherst immediately punted to J. Glaze, who slipped and fell on his 20-yard line. It was now Amherst's turn to force a punt, and Main punted to Amherst's 50-yard line, where the green again held the purple. Gildersleeve made a wretched pass for a punt, the ball flying over Shattuck's head to Amherst's 25-yard line, where Church fell on it for Dartmouth. Only one play, in which Rix made six yards, was accomplished before time was called. This was the nearest approach to either goal by straight rushing.

The second half was a repetition of the first, neither team seriously threatening its opponent's goal-line. Rix returned Shattuck's kickoff 22 yards, and made five yards on the first plunge. Guards-back formations, however, failed to net the necessary distance, and Greenwood punted to Amherst's 50-yard line. In three trials Amherst made a first down, but a 15-yard penalty for holding necessitated a punt. J. Glaze received Shattuck's kick on his 10-yard line and gained 22 yards before he was downed by Hubbard. With Gage back of the line, and with Rix usually carrying the ball, Dartmouth made four first downs. Amherst's defence then stiffened, however, and Amherst took the

ball on downs on its 52-yard line. After Hubbard had carried the ball six times for a total of 17 yards, Amherst again punted and J. Glaze returned the ball from his 12 to his 32-yard line.

With four minutes left to play, Rich and R. Glaze went into the game. On the first play R. Glaze attempted to circle Amherst's right end, but he slipped in the mud and was thrown by Hubbard for no gain. After Rich had made two yards, Blatherwick punted 55 yards to Osbourne, who was downed in his tracks by R. Glaze. An offside penalty necessitated an immediate punt, which J. Glaze received on his 52-yard line. Time was then called.

The line-up:

DARTMOUTH	AMHERST
Church, le	re, Priddy
Bankart, lt	rt, Connell
Blake, lg	rg, Osbourne
Griffin, c	c, Gildersleeve
Gage, rg	lg, Bryant
Lang, rt	lt, Kilbourne
Stearns (Pritchard, R. Glaze), re	le, R. Crook
J. Glaze, q	q, Lewis
Main (Blatherwick), lh	rh, F. Crook
Rix, rh	lh, Shattuck
Greenwood (Rich), f	f, Hubbard

Score—Dartmouth 0, Amherst 0. Referee—Corbin of Yale. Umpire—Dadmun of Worcester. Head linesman—Barry of Springfield Training School. Linesmen—Grover of Dartmouth and Powell of Amherst. Timer—Barry. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.

#### DARTMOUTH 6—HARVARD 6

The annual football game between Harvard and Dartmouth was played in the Stadium at Cambridge, November 18, before 20,000 people, and for the second time in two years resulted in a tie, each team scoring a touch-down and goal. Early in the game Dartmouth showed remarkable aggressiveness and rushed the ball the length of the field for a touch-down. Harvard soon retaliated, however, and thereafter the play moved back and

forth near the middle of the field with Dartmouth having the better of it. Just before the close of the game Dartmouth advanced to Harvard's 15-yard line, where a try for goal failed and Dartmouth's last chance to break the tie was lost.

Although neither team won, Dartmouth outplayed Harvard. Both teams were strong on the offensive, and both were weak on the defensive, but Dartmouth was stronger in both departments. Dartmouth rushed the ball almost three times as far as Harvard did, the exact figures being 214 yards and 76. Not once during the contest was Dartmouth held for downs, while Harvard twice surrendered the ball on downs and was twice forced to punt. Dartmouth was also superior in running back kicks.

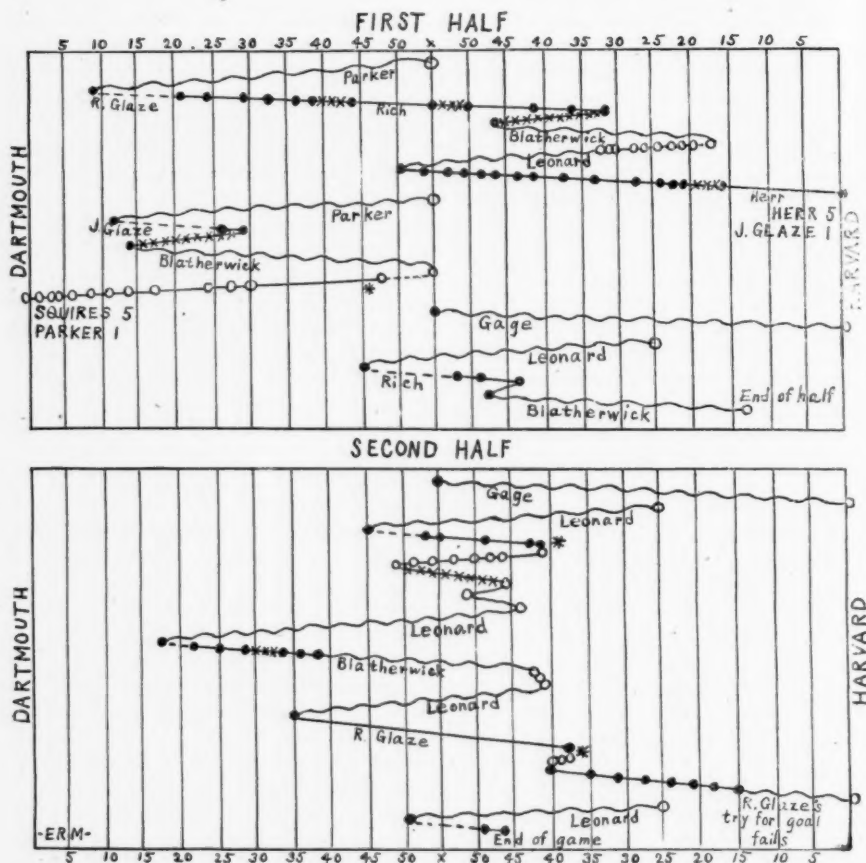
Both teams played a line-plunging game. Dartmouth's offensive machine worked with perfect smoothness and yielded generous gains. Dartmouth's team play was remarkable in its speed and effectiveness; many times the backs were pulled for additional yards after being tackled. The tandem was, as usual, Harvard's favorite formation, and notwithstanding the great weight three plays were often necessary to yield a first down. With the exception of R. Glaze's brilliant end dash of 37 yards, the entire game was an exhibition of straight football in which the lighter team gained the greater distance.

Dartmouth, although playing excellent football, lacked the precision and accuracy which characterized the work in the Princeton game; in fact, fumbles practically cost Dartmouth a victory. Acting Captain R. Glaze played strong football, and Blatherwick did well as substitute for Captain Main, whose injury received in the Amherst game forced him to remain on the side-lines.

Herr and Rich were the most consistent ground-gainers on the team, and J. Glaze used excellent judgment in directing the plays. Griffin played remarkable football against a man fifty-two pounds heavier than he, and Gage and Bankart played their usual reliable games.

Dartmouth won the toss and received the kickoff. R. Glaze ran the ball in to the 21-yard line before he was stopped. Dartmouth at once began to hammer the Crimson line for steady gains. Rich went through White four times for a gain of 15 yards, and Herr made two yards through Parker. Harvard then lost five yards for offside play, after which Rich plunged through Squires for 11 yards, placing the ball on the center line. Harvard was again penalized. Rich went through White for eight yards, and five yards each by Herr and Rich put the ball on Harvard's 32-yard line. Dartmouth then retreated 15 yards on a penalty for holding, and Blatherwick punted to Newhall on his 17-yard line. Six plays were required to yield two first downs, Brill carrying the ball in five of them, and Leonard punted.

Receiving the kick on its 50-yard line Dartmouth began a victorious march for a touchdown. With Gage back on almost every play to open holes, Rich, Blatherwick, and Herr advanced the ball to Harvard's 42-yard line. Rich then made four yards through Squires, Herr added four through White, and Blatherwick made five through Brill. Three more plays carried the ball to Harvard's 21-yard line, and Harvard's offside advanced it five yards nearer the coveted goal line. On the next play Gage opened a big hole through Squires. Herr, who was carrying the ball, fell after making a five-yard gain, but he was



seized by Gage, Rich, and Bankart and carried over the line, with Newhall still clinging to his limbs. It was a superior piece of team-work. Blatherwick punted out to J. Glaze, who made a difficult catch and kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 6.

J. Glaze returned Harvard's second kickoff to his 26-yard line. Rich went through Squires for three yards, after which Dartmouth was again penalized fifteen yards for holding. Blatherwick punted to the middle of the field, whence Harvard rushed the

ball for a touchdown. Newhall returned the ball seven yards before he was downed. On the first play Brill fumbled, but the oval bounded into the arms of Knowlton, who made 18 yards. From this point Brill and Squires alternated with gains of from two to six yards and soon obtained a first down on Dartmouth's 4-yard line. Dartmouth's defence stiffened, and it required three plays to push the ball over the line. Squires made the touchdown and Parker kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 6, Harvard 6.

Gage kicked off over the goal-line, and Leonard punted out from his 25-yard line to Rich, who ran 13 yards to Harvard's 52-yard mark. Blatherwick gained four yards through White, and Rich added five through Brill, but J. Glaze lost five yards on a quarter-back run. Blatherwick accordingly punted, and time was called just as Newhall caught the ball 13 yards from his goal-line.

Gage opened the second half by again kicking over the line. J. Glaze received Leonard's punt-out and gained eight yards. Rich in two trials made first down, Herr plunged through Kersburg for five yards, and Blatherwick put the oval on Harvard's 41-yard line. In the next play Rich fumbled and White recovered the ball for Harvard. After gaining two first downs, Harvard was penalized fifteen yards for holding and accordingly retreated to its 46-yard line. Leonard tried a fake kick and made six yards before Rix downed him, and then tried to circle left end, but was thrown for a seven-yard loss by Blatherwick. Harvard then punted to Dartmouth on Dartmouth's 17-yard line, and aided by an offside penalty Dartmouth advanced the ball to its 38-yard mark, where Blatherwick again punted. In two attempts to gain through the line Captain Hurley lost ground, and Leonard punted to J. Glaze on his 35-yard line.

Then came the sensational feature of the game. On the first play R. Glaze tore around Harvard's left end for the longest run of the game, 37 yards. Glaze made his run through a broken field, and just as he was preparing to dodge Newhall, he was tackled from behind by Kersburg and dropped the ball, Harvard securing it. Harvard immediately surrendered the oval, however, on downs. Then

Dartmouth began another advance which looked good for a touchdown. Rix, Blatherwick, and Greenwood renewed the attack on the Crimson line and advanced the ball to within fifteen yards of a touchdown when Harvard's stubborn defense necessitated a try for a place kick. The pass was poor, and Dartmouth's fine opportunity passed unimproved. The remaining time was sufficient to allow only the punt-out and one substantial gain by Greenwood.

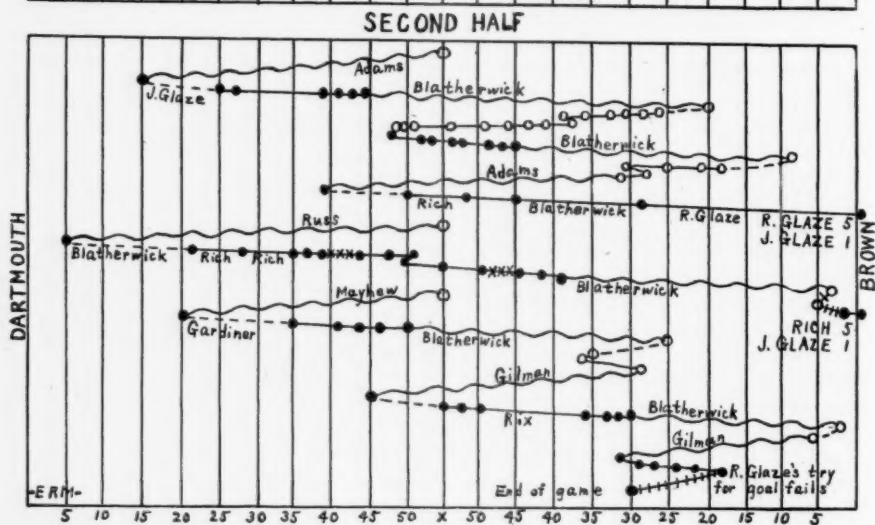
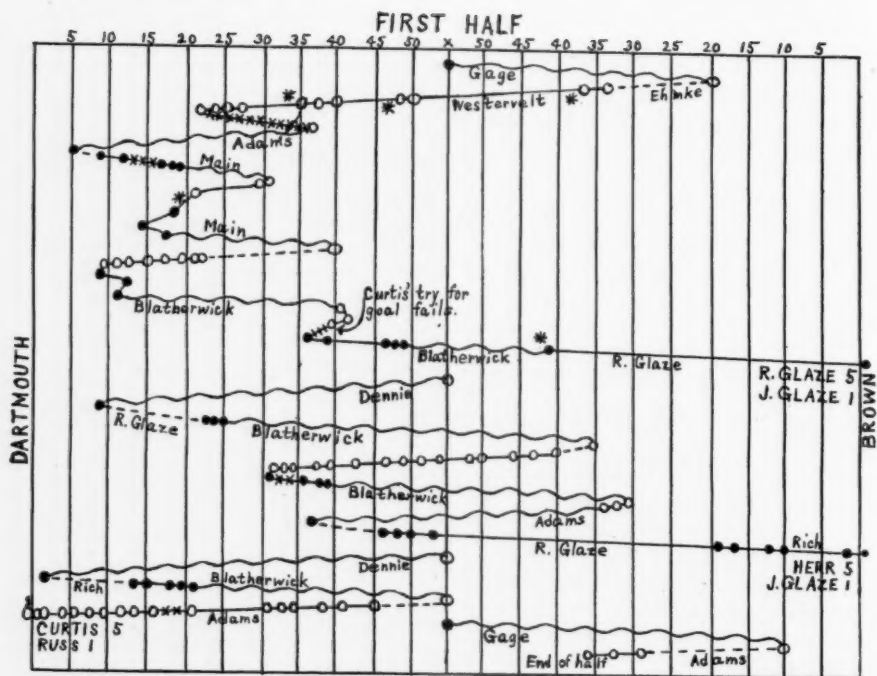
The lineup:

DARTMOUTH	HARVARD
DeAngelis (Swasey), le	re, Knowlton
Bankart, lt	rt, Squires
Thayer, lg	rr, Kersburg
Griffin, c	c, Parker (White)
Gage, rg	lg, White (Pierce)
Lang, rt	rt, Brill
R. Glaze, re	re, Leary
J. Glaze, q	q, Newhall
Blatherwick, lh	rh, Hurley
Herr. (Rix), rh	lh, Leonard (Foster)
Rich (Greenwood), f	
	f, Lockwood (Hanley, Harrison)

Score—Dartmouth 6, Harvard 6. Touchdowns—Herr, Squires. Goals from touchdowns—J. Glaze, Parker. Umpire—Dashiell of Annapolis. Referee—Langford of Trinity. Head linesman—Whiting of Cornell. Linesmen—Randall of Dartmouth and Nesmith of Harvard. Timer—Whiting of Cornell. Time—25 and 20 minute halves.

#### DARTMOUTH 24—BROWN 6

In a game crowded with sensational plays and a choice variety of good football, at Hampden Park, Springfield, November 25, Dartmouth won its fifth consecutive victory over Brown. Dartmouth's form was not so good as that displayed in the Princeton and Harvard games, and Brown clearly excelled during the first ten minutes of play; but R. Glaze's long run for a touchdown seemed to take the spirit out of Brown, and thereafter, except for one brief rally, the Providence eleven was



not dangerous. Dartmouth rushed the ball 332 yards to Brown's 173; and even in the first half, when Brown did its best work, Dartmouth gained 146 yards to Brown's 128, the latter figure of course excluding the long gains which Brown made on fumbles. Dartmouth also gained much more ground in punting.

Dartmouth won because it knew more football than Brown. Unable to gain at first through the Brown line, which had apparently been trained to meet the usual Dartmouth attack, Dartmouth resorted to a superior quality of open play which the Providence eleven was totally unable to solve. Dennie cared well for his end, but Captain Russ was completely bewildered by Dartmouth's end runs. In fact, much of the credit for Dartmouth's victory may justly be given to R. Glaze, who made two brilliant runs for touchdowns and advanced the ball to within striking distance of a third. Dartmouth's physical condition was superior to Brown's, and during the closing moments of the game Dartmouth returned to the line-smashing tactics which had earlier proved ineffective and battered the weakened Brown line for long and consecutive gains.

Brown won the toss and received the kickoff. Ehmke returned the ball 13 yards and then made three yards through center. In the next play Westervelt picked up Adams' fumble and made 23 yards. Then by a series of short rushes by Ehmke, Curtis, and Adams, assisted by two more substantial gains on fumbles, Brown put the ball on Dartmouth's 22-yard line. Brown was then penalized for holding, and Adams punted to J. Glaze on his 5-yard line. Dartmouth profited by Brown's offside play, but soon had to punt, Main's kick going only 11

yards. After gaining nine yards in two tries, Brown fumbled to Dartmouth. Again Dartmouth could make no impression on the Brown line, and Main punted to Schwartz on his 40-yard line. The clever Brown quarterback recovered 17 yards before he was downed. Seven rushes carried the ball to Dartmouth's 9-yard line, where Dartmouth braced and secured it on downs.

For the third time Dartmouth tried in vain to advance, and Blatherwick punted to Brown's 41-yard line. Two line plunges netted Brown only a yard, and Curtis tried a goal from placement. Rich blocked the kick and fell on the ball for Dartmouth. After Herr had made three yards through McGregor and Rich seven through Thomas, two rushes netted only two yards, and Blatherwick punted to Adams, who fumbled on his 41-yard line. R. Glaze fell on the ball, and on the next play J. Glaze made a long, accurate pass to his brother, who went by Captain Russ for 41 yards and a touchdown. J. Glaze kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 6.

R. Glaze received Dennie's kickoff and recovered 13 yards. Two plays proved unsuccessful, and Blatherwick punted to Brown's 35-yard line. With Russ, Adams, and Curtis carrying the ball, Brown gained 38 yards in 14 plays, Dartmouth securing it on downs on its 31-yard line. Dartmouth profited slightly on an exchange of punts, and three short gains by Rich and Herr carried the ball to within two yards of the center mark. Then Glaze circled Russ for 38 yards, putting the ball on Brown's 19-yard line. After four plays Herr went over for the second touchdown. J. Glaze kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 12.

Dartmouth made one first down after receiving Brown's kickoff, and then punted to Schwartz in the middle of the field. Schwartz recovered ten yards, and then, assisted by a five-yard penalty for offside play, Brown rushed the ball for a touchdown. Three plays were necessary to cover the last four yards, and Adams' run of ten yards was the only gain of more than four yards in Brown's long advance. Curtis made the touchdown on a hurdle, and Russ kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 12, Brown 6.

Adams received Dartmouth's kickoff, and after two good gains the half ended.

Adams kicked off at the beginning of the second half to J. Glaze, who returned the ball ten yards. After Rich had made 14 yards in two trials, the Brown defence stiffened, and Blatherwick punted to Schwartz, who returned to his 26 yard mark. Brown again started a stubborn attack, and in fourteen plays carried the ball to Dartmouth's 48-yard line, only to surrender it on downs. After gaining two first downs Dartmouth punted to Adams on his 8-yard line. Brown made one first down, after which a loss necessitated a punt. J. Glaze ran back the kick ten yards. Dartmouth then presented a whirlwind attack and covered the 60 yards to the goal-line in four plays. Rich made eight yards through Thomas, Herr seven through McGregor, and Blatherwick 17 behind Gage. Then R. Glaze again circled Russ, this time for 28 yards and a touchdown. J. Glaze kicked the goal. Score, Dartmouth 18, Brown 6.

Blatherwick received Russ' kickoff on his 5-yard line and recovered 17. Rich made 13 yards in two plays, and aided by two penalties Dartmouth

rapidly advanced to Brown's 39-yard line, where Blatherwick took advantage of Brown's weakened condition and punted on a first down. Schwartz received the ball on his 3-yard line and was tackled in his tracks by R. Glaze. Adams tried to punt, but the kick was blocked, although Brown recovered it on the 5-yard line. Again Adams tried to punt, and this time Bankart blocked the kick and fell on the ball on the two-yard line. In the first play Rich tore through for a touchdown. J. Glaze kicked his fourth successive goal. Score, Dartmouth 24, Brown 6.

The rest of the story is soon told. Gardiner returned Mayhew's kickoff 15 yards. Dartmouth gained 15 yards in four tries, and then punted. Brown lost ground and punted to J. Glaze, who returned to the middle of the field. Six rushes, including one of 14 yards by Rix, advanced the ball to the 30-yard line. Then an exchange of punts occurred, and time was called just after R. Glaze made an unsuccessful try for a field goal.

The lineup:

DARTMOUTH	BROWN
Stearns (De Angelis), le	re, Russ (Elrod)
Bankart, lt	rt, McGregor
Thayer (Gardiner), lg	rg, Fletcher (Hazard)
Griffin, c	c, Thomas
Gage, rg	lg, Westervelt
Lang, rt	lt, Kirley
R. Glaze, re	le, Dennie
J. Glaze, q	q, Schwartz (Rackle)
Mair (Blatherwick, J. Smith), lh	rh, Curtis (Weikert, Chase)
Herr (Rix), rh	lh, Adams (Mayhew)
Rich (Coburn), f	f, Ehmke (Shields, Gilman)

Score—Dartmouth 24, Brown 6. Touchdowns—R. Glaze 2, Rich, Herr, Curtis. Goals from touchdown—J. Glaze 4, Russ. Referee—Pendleton of Bowdoin. Umpire—Saul of Harvard. Timekeeper and head linesman—Williams of Pennsylvania. Time—35 minute halves.

**FOOTBALL CAPTAIN**

John B. Glaze '08 of Boulder, Col., has been chosen captain of the College football team for the season of 1906. Glaze prepared for college at the Boulder Preparatory School, and entered Dartmouth last year. He played quarter in several minor games last season and earned his letter by substituting for Quarterback Melvin during the closing minutes of the Brown game. This year he developed into a remarkable player, running the team with excellent speed and judgment and, when on the defensive, playing the backfield with remarkable accuracy. Like his brother, Right End Ralph Glaze '06, he has played on the College nine. He is a superior batsman and a pitcher of more than ordinary ability. Glaze is twenty years old, is five feet six inches tall, and weighs 157 pounds.

**BASKETBALL**

By winning successive victories over Manhattan, Princeton, Columbia, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the College basketball team has begun the season of 1905-6 in an auspicious manner. The team is composed of experienced players, and its development has been unusually rapid.

In the first game of the schedule, December 11 in New York, Dartmouth defeated Manhattan 42 to 31. Dartmouth took the lead early in the game and was never headed. Russ played a superior game, scoring 26 points.

Dartmouth won a decisive victory from Princeton, at Princeton Decem-

ber 12, the score being 37 to 8. Dartmouth showed excellent team work and outplayed Princeton in every department. Dartmouth's goal-throwing was brilliant and its passing fast and accurate. Few chances to attempt goals were offered the Princeton players, who were unable to break up the superior team play of the green. Russ and Grebenstein did most of the scoring for Dartmouth, while Captain Vanderbilt excelled for Princeton. The score at the end of the first half was 24 to 3.

The victory over Columbia, in New York December 13, was a significant one, since it was the first victory which any college team had won from Columbia in three seasons. Dartmouth excelled the New York team in speed and cleverness and in guarding, and maintained a slight lead throughout the contest. The work of Captain McGrail and Grebenstein ranked above the general good playing of the other Dartmouth players; their goal-throwing was fast and their passing sensational. Rix also did excellent work. Hurley did the best work for Columbia. The game was clean throughout, and was interesting from the spectator's viewpoint. The score was 16 to 10.

In the first game of the season in the Bissell gymnasium, December 16, Dartmouth won an overwhelming victory from Technology, rolling up thirty points while the visitors were scoring a solitary basket. The College team was given a rousing reception in recognition of its fine work on the New York trip. The playing of Captain McGrail was the feature of a very one-sided game.

## ALUMNI NOTES

### ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

#### THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED IN 1864

*President*, CHARLES A. YOUNG, '77.

*Vice-Presidents*, { SANFORD H. STEELE, '70.  
DAVID J. FOSTER, '80.  
EDWARD N. PEARSON, '81.

*Secretary*, FRANK A. SHERMAN, '70,  
Hanover, N. H.

*Statistical Secretary*, JOHN M. COMSTOCK, '77,  
Chelsea, Vt.

*Treasurer*, PERLEY R. BUGBEE, '90,  
Hanover, N. H.

#### *Executive Committee:*

———(*Chairman*).

ISAAC F. PAUL, '78 (*Secretary*).

GEORGE H. M. ROWE, '64.

T. W. D. WORTHEN, '72.

SAMUEL L. POWERS, '74.

W. H. GARDINER, '76.

EDWIN F. JONES, '80.

#### *Committee on Alumni Trustees:*

SAMUEL H. HUDSON, '85, (*Chairman*).

HERMON HOLT, '70.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, '82.

BENJAMIN TENNEY, '83.

CHARLES B. HAMMOND, '77.

The membership includes all graduates of the College, the Thayer School of Civil Engineering, and the Chandler School of Science and the Arts. Others who receive from the College an Honorary Degree, or are elected at an Annual Meeting, shall be honorary members, but without the right of voting.

The Annual Meeting is held on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement Week. The Alumni Dinner occurs on Wednesday, Commencement Day.

By an arrangement with the Trustees of the College, five of their number are elected to their office upon the nomination by ballot of all Alumni of the College of three years' standing,

one vacancy occurring in the Board at each Commencement.

Ballot forms, containing the names of five candidates who have been selected by the Nominating Committee for the vacancy, are sent to all Alumni two months before Commencement, and the voting closes at 6 P. M. on Tuesday evening of Commencement Week.

#### LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

BOSTON ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1864

*President*, JOHN A. AIKEN, '74.

*Secretary*, GUY W. COX, '93, 73 Tremont St.

Annual Reunion, January 19, 1906.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1866

*President*, Right Rev. ETHELBERT TALBOT, '70

*Secretary*, LUCIUS E. VARNEY, '99,  
38 Park Row.

Annual Dinner, second Tuesday in December.

CINCINNATI ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1875

*President*, GEORGE GOODHUE, '76.

*Secretary*, ALBERT H. MORRILL, '97, City Hall.  
Annual Reunion in January.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1876

*President*, HORACE S. CUMMINGS, '62.

*Secretary*, HENRY P. BLAIR, '89,  
213 E. Capitol St.  
Annual Reunion in January.

CHICAGO ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1876

*President*, HARRY H. HILTON, '90.

*Secretary*, KARL H. GOODWIN, '86,  
378 Wabash Ave.  
Annual Reunion, February 2, 1906.

NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1880  
*President*, GEORGE E. PERLEV, '78.

*Secretary*, WARREN UPHAM, '71, State Capitol,  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Annual Reunion in Minneapolis in  
January.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1881  
*President*, THOMAS A. PERKINS, '90.

*Secretary*, S. C. SMITH, '97, 325 Sansome St.,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Annual Reunion, second Thursday  
in April.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN  
1881

*President*, ELIJAH M. TOPLIFF, '52.  
*Secretary*, ARTHUR H. HALE, '86.  
Annual Reunion, second Tuesday in  
January.

CONCORD (N. H.) ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN  
1891

*President*, J. EASTMAN PECKER, '58.  
*Secretary*, ———  
Annual Reunion, last Wednesday in  
January.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS  
ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1892

*President*, EDWARD H. TROWBRIDGE, '81.  
*Secretary*, J. FRANK DRAKE, '02, Springfield.  
Annual Reunion at Worcester or at  
Springfield.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1893

*President*, ———  
*Secretary*, FRED A. HOWLAND, '87, Montpelier.  
Annual Reunion at Montpelier in  
October.

"THE GREAT DIVIDE" ASSOCIATION FOUNDED  
IN 1895

*President*, CHARLES W. BADGLEY, '74.  
*Secretary*, JOHN M. CONNELLY, '98, Rocky  
Mountain News, Denver, Colo.  
Annual Reunion at Denver, second  
Tuesday in January.

DETROIT ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1895

*President*, ALFRED RUSSELL, '50.  
*Secretary*, WILLIAM S. SAYRES, '76,  
163 West Willis Ave.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN  
1895

*President*, CLINTON H. MOORE, '74.  
*Secretary*, ARTHUR G. LOMBARD, '79,  
Helena, Mont.

"OF THE PLAIN" ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN  
1898

*President*, CHARLES W. POLLARD, '95.  
*Secretary*, BYRON W. MATTESON, '03,  
Omaha, Neb.

CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1901

*President*, ———  
*Secretary*, ALBION B. WILSON, '95,  
171 High St., Hartford, Conn.

IOWA ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN 1903

*President*, FRANK W. HODGDON, '94.  
*Secretary*, EUGENE D. BURBANK, '91,  
Box 66, Des Moines, Ia.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION FOUNDED  
IN 1904

*President*, REV. GEORGE A. GATES, '73.  
*Secretary*, GEORGE H. BEAUDRY, '02,  
710 West 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal.

MEDICAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN  
1886

*President*, GRANVILLE P. CONN, M.D., '56.  
*Secretary*, HOWARD N. KINGSFORD, M.D., '98,  
Hanover, N. H.

Annual Reunion at Concord, N. H., at the  
time of the meeting of the New Hampshire  
Medical Society in the latter part of May.

## The Dartmouth Bi-Monthly

THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF BOSTON FOUNDED  
IN 1890

*President*, ISAAC F. PAUL, '78.

*Secretary*, HORACE G. PENDER, '97,  
209 Washington St.

Regular meetings and dinners are held each month during the year, excepting January, July, August, and September. They are held at the University Club, 270 Beacon Street, or at some up-town hotel, on the evening of the second Friday of the month. The Annual Meeting is that held in December.

THE DARTMOUTH LUNCH CLUB OF WORCESTER,  
MASS., FOUNDED IN 1904

*President*, LEVI L. CONANT, '79,

*Secretary*, DANA M. DUSTIN, '80.

THE DARTMOUTH CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW  
YORK FOUNDED IN 1899. INCORPORATED  
1904, DARTMOUTH CLUB OF NEW YORK

*President*, WILSON GODFREY, '57.

*Secretary*, LUCIUS E. VARNEY, '99,  
38 Park Row

Club Rooms, 12 West 44th Street.

Annual corporate meeting held last Thursday in March. Regular meetings and dinners held in March, June, October, and December, generally on the first Friday of these months. Club night every Thursday evening.

## ANNUAL DINNER OF NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Forty-second Annual Dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni of New York was held at the University Club on the evening of Dec. 12, 1905. The dinner was not as well attended as usual owing to the absence of a great many of the younger alumni. The dinner was served at about eight o'clock in the Council Chamber of the University Club, after a short business meeting, and about sixty-three alumni in all sat down. The tables were decorated with green, and small green flags were placed beside each cover. The menus were printed on Japanese vellum and on the front page was a half tone printed in sepia illustrative of the third verse of Richard Hovey's "Eleazer Wheelock." The guests at the dinner, besides Dr. Tucker, were Charles R. Miller '72, Charles F. Richardson '71, Charles H. Treat '65, James B. Reynolds '87, and Prof. John T. Buchanan, Director of the High School system of New York City. All of the guests spoke, and Bishop Talbot '70, President of the Association, presided.

Dr. Tucker spoke of the BI-MONTHLY calling attention to the fact that it would make itself more and more effective when correspondence and articles from the alumni dealing freely with the affairs of the College were received. Before coming to his main theme, he referred briefly to the football situation. He said that time had come to stop talking and do something in this matter, and that in most colleges and universities a special athletic committee looked

after football matters and it was for such committees and not for the executive departments of the colleges or universities to make any regulations in this matter that might be determined upon. Personally, Dr. Tucker said, he believed that football was the best and most distinctive academic game, because it demanded on the part of the players the best physical condition as well as a clear and alert mind.

Coming to his main theme, he said that the function of a college was to create a community of mind; that in a great democracy like ours the tendency was toward provincialism and that the great difference in the activities and vocations of the citizens, tended to make them take different points of view. The college or university, on the other hand, drawing as each does, not wholly from its own locality, but in very large part from all over the country tends against provincialism; and men who have met together on the common ground of the college have a common basis of thought and reason, in spite of their different vocations; and if they think differently they know why and how much they differ. In outlining this function of the college or university, Dr. Tucker was referring particularly to the American college or university. He said that the German university breeds the scholar, the English university the gentleman, while the American college develops the citizen and perpetuates our great democracy.

Mr. Miller referred humorously to the old

style football. He spoke of modern football as a squabble and old style game as a riot. His main theme dealt with the necessity of a college education that looked forward to preparing the student to deal with the vital economic and social questions which confront our democracy. He referred in particular to the value of having public opinion so moulded that it might detect in advance the truth or falsity of remedies which are advanced to cure social and economic evils. He thought that Dartmouth College under President Tucker was endeavoring to train men with this in view.

Mr. Treat compared the chances for success a young man had when he graduated from college with the chances of a young man who graduates from college today. The key note of his remarks was that today we have corporate life and the heads of our great institutions are men who have made themselves and who hold their places on account of their absolute worth. He said that in his time the industrial interests of the country were in the hands of the then capitalists and that their sons succeeded to the heads of these interests by right of birth, and not from any personal merit. The young man of today could not say rightly that he has no chance, for he will establish himself exactly according to his merit.

Mr. Buchanan, the only speaker who was not an alumnus, was asked to tell why he sent his son to Dartmouth College. He reviewed carefully how Dartmouth had been called to his attention and he spoke of his having visited Hanover, and his impressions of the institution obtained through his visit. He concluded by saying that the real reason why he sent his son to Dartmouth was because he found there an endeavor to build character and he believed that the vesper service on Sunday afternoons was of inestimable benefit in this direction. He thought that four years under Dartmouth influences was a great thing for a boy.

Mr. Reynolds spoke about the civic duties of citizenship. He thought that the average citizen was in too much of a hurry to do things and that for that reason he neglected a great deal that he owed to the State. He did

not believe in government by revolution or government by hysterics. He thought that each citizen should attend the primaries of his party and that in this was the only solution of the elimination of the bosses. He humorously referred to the railroad rate question. He said that he thought President Roosevelt should place Dartmouth men in his Cabinet because he was sure that the railroad rate question was very important with them. As an example he cited the endeavor of the students at Hanover to obtain free rides from Norwich to the Junction.

Prof. Richardson was the last speaker and although it was after twelve o'clock before he finished, he was listened to with the utmost attention and was urged to continue. He spoke very interestingly about the new Dartmouth Hall, going into detail particularly as to the uses which were to be made of the new hall. He said that Dartmouth was the oldest, largest, best endowed and most characteristic college in the United States and that it was beyond apology and beyond glorification. He spoke about the democracy of the College and the spirit which existed to preserve democracy, alike by the Trustees, Faculty, and Students. He also referred to Dr. Kingsford's article on "Sanitation in Dartmouth College" which occurred in the first issue of the Bi-MONTHLY. He closed by saying that everybody had something to render to his *Alma Mater*. Some had money, some had athletic ability, but whatever it might be it should not be misunderstood on account of its particular form.

It was generally considered by those who were present at the dinner that it was one of the most enjoyable the New York alumni had ever had. It is to be regretted that the young men are not seen in larger numbers at these annual dinners. It is probably due to the expense. It is impossible to have a dinner in New York at one of the best hotels, which, with the incidental expenses connected therewith, does not amount to at least \$5 per cover. The guests at the present dinner were charged \$6 per cover and this will not more than meet expenses.

*Lucius E. Varney, Secretary.*

## NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

### CLASS OF 1846

*Secretary, J. Whitney Barstow,*

1 Gramercy Park, N. Y.

The fifty-ninth year since graduation finds the class of '46 still resisting the aggressions of Man's chief enemies—Time and Death: the number of its members not having, as yet, reached the "*ultima linea rerum*," being eight.

It may be remembered that the class of '46 was long known as the "small class," it being the smallest, in point of numbers, which entered Dartmouth for many years, before and after 1842.

At the notable celebration of their semi-centennial in 1896, more than one-third of the original members of the class were present. Seven of these, since 1896, have passed away, and today, on the eve of their sixtieth anniversary, the surviving eight represent nearly one fourth of the entire Freshman Class, whose names appeared in the College catalogue of 1842.

This record is justly regarded as unique, and a brief mention of each survivor may prove of interest to the few contemporaries who still "lag" (perhaps) "superfluous" on Life's stage.

George T. Angell, Esq., Boston, Mass., age 82, is still, and has been for thirty years, president of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He has organized similar societies in nearly all the states of the Union and also in Europe. Both his tongue and pen have been zealously devoted to this humane work, and practically his entire life has been spent in the service of "Our Animal Friends."

Dr. J. Whitney Barstow, New York City, age 79. After forty-one years of professional service, as resident physician of Sanford Hall Asylum, in Flushing, Long Island, he resigned his position in 1895, and has since resided in New York City. He is no longer in active practice.

Dr. Walter G. Curtis, Southport, North Carolina, age 79. Having completed a period of forty years of successful practice, he retired from professional life, by reason of a serious

affliction of the eyes, which in the last three years has resulted in total blindness. Despite his infirmity, however, he is at present engaged in writing (with the aid of an amanuensis) a history of Southport, from the beginning of the Civil War, which is being published in the newspapers of the State.

Thomas Davie, Esq., Lawrenceville, Va., age 82. In earlier years a classical teacher of much repute in Virginia. At present a prominent resident of Lawrenceville—a magistrate—actively interested in church and society affairs, and greatly honored and regarded by all his fellow-citizens, of whatever race or degree.

Captain George A. Gordon, Boston and Somerville, Mass., age 79, has been for many years past the able and efficient secretary of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, an office in which he is still regarded as indispensable. His labors are incessant and their results enduring. His leisure hours are devoted to genealogical research in behalf of private families, and also for the various patriotic societies of New England and other states.

The Reverend Dr. Roger M. Sargent, Wichita, Kansas, age 81. For forty-five years a Congregational pastor; his period of service being divided among several churches in New England, and in the Far West. Still active in the Master's service, though no longer in charge of a parish.

The Honorable Moses T. Stevens, North Andover, Mass., age 80. After spending the most of his long life as a successful manufacturer in Massachusetts, and having also achieved a brilliant record as a member of Congress, he now rests from his business activities, and enjoys the elegant leisure of his home in Andover, with the confidence and regard of his fellow townsmen, who have ever delighted to do him honor.

The Reverend Dr. Joshua W. Wellman, Malden, Mass., age 84, is a quiet resident in Malden. For a long term of years he served as the able and successful pastor of the Congregational church, still retaining the title of Emeritus. His leisure is spent in genealogical research, which he pursues with the ardor of a young man, in spite of age and infirmity.

## CLASS OF 1853

*Secretary, Silvanus Hayward,*  
Globe Village, Mass.

Of the fifty who graduated in 1853, nineteen are still living, all over seventy years of age, and there has been no death in the class since 1902.

The Reverend Nathan F. Carter of Concord; after many years' labor, has just completed a volume of sketches of all clergymen born in New Hampshire. It is now in press, and is unquestionably one of the most valuable works ever contributed to the history of this State.

After many years of unsurpassed usefulness to the College, the Reverend Henry Fairbanks, Ph.D., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has resigned from the Board of Trustees, very much to the regret of his associates in office, and of the alumni in general.

The Reverend Calvin B. Hulbert, D. D., formerly president of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., and afterwards professor at Marietta, Ohio, has retired from his Presbyterian pastorate in Rome, Ohio, and now resides in a pleasant country home at South Dennis, Mass.

The world-renowned astronomer, Professor Charles A. Young, Ph.D., LL.D., after twenty-eight years of service in Princeton University, has retired to his native town of Hanover. The high appreciation of his work there was manifest in the eloquent address at his farewell reception. The last issue of the BI-MONTHLY had an appreciative article concerning his work.

## CLASS OF 1854

*Secretary, Stephen L. B. Spear,*  
369 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Number of graduates 61, survivors 16.

Professor Galen Allen Graves died August 4 in his home, Ackley, Iowa — by accident with his horse — suffering in full consciousness for eight hours. His long life of seventy-seven years was given to successful teaching, which he began at the age of sixteen. He organized White Hall Academy, New York, taught Latin and Greek in Kalamazoo College, Michigan, superintended public schools of Battle Creek and Marshall. Removing to Iowa, he pursued the same eminent usefulness in public schools and academies, until the last year of his life.

He was an earnest Christian and much lamented.

The Reverend Levi Henry Cobb, D.D., has been a sufferer for three years with rheumatic gout — acquired, so far as he knows, by "high living among the missionaries on our western frontier" — a pathetic climax to forty years of heroic, unbroken service after leaving Andover Seminary in 1857. Besides successful pastorates, Dr. Cobb, as secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, aided in building two thousand churches and five hundred parsonages. His home is in Maynard, Mass. He continues a measure of usefulness in the publication work of the society and accepts his situation with Christian patience.

The Reverend Charles Caverno, LL.D., of Lombard, Ill., wrote the secretary, September 19: "In July, I graduated from a Chicago Hospital for 'biliary calculi' 'summa cum laude.' The operation was necessary and proved successful. I can now harness the horse, get the corn for the table, and cut up the stocks for the cow. I correct old manuscript 'to keep the sprightly soul awake' literary wise." Life seems to be worth living. Dr. Caverno has been in delicate health for years, but never an idler.

John Eaton, LL.D., Washington, D. C., a partial invalid from paralysis acquired in public service organizing education in Porto Rico. He is writing a book of war reminiscences, Grant, Lincoln, and the negro.

Benjamin A. Kimball, Concord, N. H., carries lines of business formidable in volume and number, but finds time to serve his *alma mater* with untiring fidelity as trustee.

William Callahan Robinson, LL.D., teaches in the Catholic University at Washington, having published numerous law books used at Yale and elsewhere.

Colonel Daniel Hall, Dover, N. H., serves the banks, and public generally, in many prominent stations of pecuniary service, his health delicate, but his courage unabated.

George Hazeltine, LL.D., continues a long and successful career as patent solicitor in New York.

Reverend William Winchester Whitcomb, Geneva, Illinois, was disabled by paralysis in 1901, after faithful Baptist pastorates in the west, but he finds life a boon and privilege yet.

John Goldthwaite Adams, a veteran teacher, resides in Keene, N. H.

Dr. Samuel Wood Dana, New York, N. Y.

Horace Bliss Woodworth, professor in State University, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

#### CLASS OF 1856

*Secretary, Franklin D. Ayer,*

3739 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.

The Honorable Henry L. Parker, one of the prominent lawyers of Worcester, Mass., continues in his busy and honorable work, and his son, Henry L. Parker, Jr., Dartmouth 1885, associated with him, is winning fresh honor for the name.

Judge William L. Peabody, Washington, D. C., spent a part of the summer at the homestead in Reading, Mass.

The Honorable Burrill Porter of North Attleboro, Mass., keeps a loyal interest in the College and expects to be present at the fiftieth anniversary at Hanover, next Commencement.

The Reverend Calvin Cutler, Auburndale, Mass., is Pastor Emeritus of the church there which he has faithfully served for more than thirty years, and is able to share in some of the services on Sunday.

The Reverend F. D. Ayer, D.D. of Philadelphia, spent the summer at his summer home, Pigeon Cove, Mass. He preached at the First Congregational Church, Concord, N. H., of which he is Pastor Emeritus, in August.

#### CLASS OF 1863

*Secretary, M. C. Lamprey,*

Concord, N. H.

Four members of the class have died since the reunion in '03: Judge Jonas Hutchinson of Chicago, the Honorable Thomas Cogswell, Gilman Iron Works, N. H., Horatio G. Cilley, Manchester, N. H., and the Honorable Wilder L. Burnap of Burlington, Vt.

Professor M. C. Lamprey is in Cuba, with a view to making arrangements to spend his winters there if he is pleased with the climate.

#### CLASS OF 1865

*Secretary, Henry I. Cushman,*

26 Pitman St., Providence, R. I.

Eight members of the class of 1865 celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their graduation at

the last Commencement. Those present at the banquet at College Hall on Tuesday evening, June 27, were Dr. C. C. Arms of Cleveland, Ohio, Senator H. E. Burnham of Manchester, the Rev. Dr. H. I. Cushman of Providence, R. I., Mr. Henry G. Ely of St. Johnsbury, Vt., E. B. Hale, Esq. of Boston, Judge I. L. Heath of Manchester, the Rev. C. L. Hubbard of West Boxford, Mass., and Judge W. B. Stevens of Boston.

Two members of the class were detained from the reunion by ill health—Mr. A. E. White of Methuen, Mass., and Judge J. S. Conner of Cincinnati, Ohio. Judge Conner wrote the Secretary that on the date of the reunion he "would be sailing along the shores of Sardinia."

While at Hanover news came to the class secretary of the death of Henry L. Oak. Mr. Oak died on May 20, 1905, at Seigler's, Lake Co., California, "in a cottage where he had made his home for eighteen years." A local paper published at Upland, Cal., says of Mr. Oak that "his long years of incessant toil in historical research, while librarian of the Bancroft Library, undermined his health." The same writer says further that "Mr. Oak was chief writer on the Bancroft works, writing about ten of the thirty-nine volumes published. He was without doubt the best informed man in California on the early history of the Pacific Coast." Mr. Oak's brother writes that he has left a volume of his historical work to Dartmouth College.

#### CLASS OF 1866

*Secretary, Chester W. Merrill,*

52 E. McMillan St., Cincinnati, Ohio

S. P. Atkinson has been for many years successfully engaged in the stone and monument business at Champaign, Ill.

James H. Chapman is the representative of Harvey Fiske & Sons at 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. For many years he was believed to be a confirmed bachelor, but now has a wife and two children.

George E. Chickering is superintendent of schools of North Andover and Merrimac, Mass. His home is at Lawrence. He has six grandchildren.

Schiller Hosford is a successful business man at Moline, Ill.

Nathan Parker Hunt is president of the Merchant's National Bank of Manchester, N. H.

The Honorable Henry C. Ide, LL.D. (Dartmouth and Tufts), is now secretary of Finance and Justice and also vice-governor of the Philippines. He writes that he and his daughters enjoy life greatly at Manila, but are obliged to make occasional visits to the States or Japan to recuperate their health.

The Reverend John Edgar Johnson is an Episcopal clergyman at Philadelphia, but his labors have been much impeded by ill health. His address is No. 1223 South 58th St.

Henry A. Kendall is in business in Boston. His residence is 55 Oxford St., Somerville, Mass.

Eugene P. Kingsley, whose permanent address is Urbana, Ohio, is at present in business at Boise, Idaho. He writes, "I am now sixty years old, hearty, strong and vigorous, more like thirty-five than sixty. Happy as the day is long. No cares, and income enough to keep me from want. What more do I need?"

Charles E. Lane has been for many years the Chicago agent of the American Book Co. He is the Mayor of Lombard, Ill., where he resides.

Francis W. Lewis is practising law in Boston. His address is 53 State Street. One of his sons is doing good work in the government laboratories at Manila. The other is at Harvard. He also has a daughter, who resides in New York.

Chester W. Merrill is an attorney at Cincinnati, Ohio. His address is 330 W. 9th Street.

Waldemer Otis now resides at 390 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. By his generosity, the "Class of 66" prizes have recently been made permanent.

The Honorable William B. Perrin is a lawyer, located at Nashua, Iowa. He has recently served his state as a member of its legislature.

The Reverend Walter A. Sellw, Bishop in the Free Methodist Church, is at present upon an inspection tour of the missions of his church. He is now in Natal, So. Africa. From there he will go to India, Ceylon, China and Japan, returning to the States in the fall of 1906. His permanent address is Jamestown, N. Y.

Dr. James A. Spaulding has been one of the busiest of men since his graduation. He has kept up or learned Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, and Dutch. In addition to attending to a large practice in his specialities (eye, ear, throat and nose) he has found time to publish a medical book and to contribute more than three hundred articles (original and translations) to medical magazines. He resides at Portland, Maine.

The Honorable Charles Q. Tirrell, after serving in both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, is just entering upon his third term in the Congress of the United States. His residence is Natick, Mass., but he still keeps open his law office in Boston.

Judge Henry Wardwell was compelled by ill health to resign from the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts. It is pleasant to hear that his general health has greatly improved, though his hearing is still defective. He is now living at Salem.

Henry Whittemore is principal of the State Normal School at Framingham, Mass.

Dr. George H. Pillsbury is still practicing medicine at Lowell, Mass. Two of his sons are numbered among the alumni of Dartmouth. A third son recently graduated from West Point at the head of his class.

The class secretary would be glad to have his classmates write him their views as to a reunion of the class at Hanover during next Commencement week.

#### CLASS OF 1870

*Secretary, John H. Hardy,  
Arlington, Mass.*

The 35th anniversary of the class was held at Hanover on Commencement Week. Members present were, Drew, Steele, Edgell, Hazen, Parkinson, Allen, Talbot, Holt, Worcester, Putney, Brockway, Hall and Hardy.

Judge Ira A. Abbott, associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, is winning high praise for his skill and integrity in dealing with the critical cases now pending before him for decision.

Lemuel S. Hastings has resigned the position as principal of the high school at Nashua,

N. H., and is now appointed as instructor in the science department at Harvard College.

Judge Abbott has presented a building of beautiful style and proportion for a library to his native town of Pomfret, Vt., which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in August last.

William H. Colgate is at Portland, Oregon, where he is managing a ranch.

#### CLASS OF 1872

*Secretary, Albert E. Frost,*  
Winthrop St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Francis D. Hutchins, cashier of the Lancaster National Bank, passed away August 5, at his home in Burnside Street, Lancaster, N. H., his death following a stroke of apoplexy which occurred about two weeks previously.

A resident of Lancaster for the past thirty years, he at different times served the town on the board of education, as town treasurer, supervisor of elections, and secretary and treasurer of the public library. In all these varied positions he never failed of meeting the expectations of his friends and was always efficient and successful. A discriminating and persistent reader, he was especially well versed in all matters relating to the financial history and system of the country. His associates in the financial institutions with which he was identified agree that these institutions owe not a little of their success to the careful management of their cashier and treasurer. He was prominently identified with St. Paul's Episcopal church, an independent in politics, a firm believer in an honest dollar and in an upright and honorable manhood.

Mr. Hutchins was married March 11, 1874, to Miss Annie C. Carleton, who died September 29, 1885; and June 30, 1886, he married Miss Elizabeth D. Carleton, who survives. He is also survived by his son, Harry, of Lancaster; and daughter, Margaret, a senior at Smith College; and by a little grandchild, and his aged mother, and a sister, the wife of Dr. Gardner C. Hill of Keene.

#### CLASS OF 1875

*Secretary, Henry W. Stevens,*  
72 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

The class banquet of '75 took place at College Hall Thursday, June 27. The follow-

ing members, twenty-one in all, were present: Adams, Aldrich, C. E. Carr, William Carr, Clement, Cone, H. I. Cutting, Dinsmoor, Eaton, Hart, Hazen, Hutchinson, Luce, McGregor, Parkinson, Prouty, Rich, Shepard, Stevens, Tenney and Towne. The headquarters of the class during Commencement was at Crosby Hall. At a class meeting, held on the morning of Commencement Day, Charles A. Prouty was elected class president, and Henry W. Stevens was elected class secretary. At the banquet there was no speaking, but the time was wholly devoted to an informal conference. The presence of several of the ladies of the class added to the enjoyment of the evening. It was voted to hold another reunion in 1910.

The Reverend Franklin Elihu Adams, at one time a member of the class, accepted a call to the First Universalist Church of Rochester, Vt., May 1, 1899, and still holds that pastorate. He received the degree of B.D. from St. Lawrence University in 1899, and also the degree of Ph.D. from Northern Illinois College in 1903. His son, Herman P. Adams, died in a hospital, near Manila, where he served in a second Oregon regiment of volunteers.

George I. Aldrich is superintendent of schools at Brookline, Mass., famous for its town government, and good schools.

Dr. Henry Allison, for fifteen years medical superintendent of the Mattawan State Hospital at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, New York, passed away in November, 1904. He was president of his class, by whom he is sincerely mourned as one of its ablest members.

Clarence E. Carr is in business at Andover, N. H., and is one of the trustees of the estate of the late John H. Pearson of Concord. This trust, and other matters of similar nature, keep him very busily engaged.

The Reverend William Carr commenced his present pastorate at Taftville, Norwich, Conn., in 1896. His people have recently erected a fine church.

Dr. G. Colburn (non-grad.) is practicing medicine at Haverhill, Mass., and is a trustee of the Hale Hospital there.

Charles M. Cone is in business at Hartford, Vt.

Harvey I. Cutting (non-grad.) has been extensively engaged in business in the Adirondacks,

and has lately put upon the market a fine table water from a spring in that region.

Jarvis Dinsmoor is practicing law at Sterling, Ill.

Dr. W. G. Eaton is practicing medicine at Lowell, Mass.

William H. Hart is still engaged in scientific fruit culture at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., his old home.

John V. Hazen is professor of civil engineering and graphics in Dartmouth College.

Dr. Herbert S. Hutchinson is practicing his profession at Milford, N. H.

Thomas D. Luce is clerk of the Supreme Court at Nashua, N. H.

Frank P. McGregor is proprietor of the McGregor Press, 47 State Street, Boston, and is also interested in the newspaper business.

George B. Parkinson is practicing law in Cincinnati, Ohio, with patent laws a specialty.

Charles A. Prouty is interstate commerce commissioner. The decisions of the Commission are considered to be as able as those of the leading courts of the law.

Charles A. Rich, the college architect, is most successful in his profession.

Frank P. Shepard is in business at Dover, N. H.

Henry W. Stevens is practicing law at Concord, N. H.

The Reverend L. B. Tenney is pastor of the Congregational church at Niantic, Conn. He has also devoted some time, with good success, to giving illustrated lectures on Palestine.

Dr. George D. Towne is practicing medicine at Manchester, N. H., his old home.

#### CLASS OF 1876

*Secretary, William H. Gardiner,*  
259 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Waldron B. Vanderpoel, New York City, on December 1, changed his office to 262 West 72nd St., in that city.

At the annual meeting of the conference colleges athletic board, known as the "big nine," Herbert J. Barton represented the University of Illinois. He introduced a resolution that no more than fifty cents should be charged for any seat, whether reserved or not. There is a good

prospect of its adoption. At the election of officers for the ensuing year Barton was elected secretary.

The partnership of Twombly & McGetrick has been dissolved and William Twombly continues his law practice at 321 John Marshall Place, Washington, D. C.

After a two days' sickness the only daughter of Theodore C. Hunt died March 12. She was born August 14, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have four sons.

In addition to his duties as an attorney John Foster has written, read, and published a number of poems during the year which have attracted considerable attention. Among them are the following: "Wild Flowers and Wild Songs," "Memoria," "The Vermonters' Joke and Other Verses," "Ami Brook," "The Master," "Good Morning," "Good Night," "The Wild Birds' Song," "Pauline and Her Hero," "In Touch With Nature," "The Wild Birds' Chorus," "Barleycorn," "The Milk of Human Kindness," "In Memoriam, Kenerson, '76," "The Old March Meeting Day," "The Bloody 19th and Other Verses," "The Woodland Walks of Old," "The Army Blue."

During the year Henry H. Piper has been preparing an illustrated historical sketch of Dublin, N. H., which is now ready for the printer. The sketch contains some ten or eleven thousand names.

Clarence S. Sargent is pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Wichita, Kan. There has been an increase in the benevolences of the church of over 300 per cent in three years; an increase in the pastor's salary of \$400; and the reception of about 260 members in that time. The church debt is nearly wiped out and plans are being made to enlarge the church to keep pace with its growth of membership. At the meeting of the Wichita Association of Congregational churches and ministers, Sargent delivered the associational sermon.

The children of two members of '76 were united in marriage at Bellows Falls, Vt., June 19, 1905, Edward H. Kenerson, '03, son of Austin H. Kenerson, and Margaret, the daughter of Herbert D. Ryder, being the contracting parties.

Dr. George Goodhue, Dayton, Ohio, has become one of the famous surgeons of the

middle west and has more than he can attend to in the surgical line. He recently spent a week in Chicago visiting the prominent hospitals and inspecting the work of the leading surgeons of that city.

Francis G. Gale, Waterville, Canada, has prospered so greatly that he is now building a large addition to his factory. A branch house is also being built at Winnipeg, Canada.

In April James F. McElroy, Albany, N. Y., attended the Railroad Congress held in Washington and participated in its deliberations. The Consolidated Car Heating Co., of which McElroy is the consulting superintendent, is increasing its plant. When completed it will call for a force of men about twice as large as present. McElroy was chairman of the Albany Republican City Convention held October 3.

Nearly twenty-five years ago Frank P. Hill entered upon library work, and gradually has progressed step by step until he has one of the most influential and best paid positions in the profession, that of librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. He was the first graduate of Dartmouth to take up library work as a profession. He has organized more public libraries than any man in the profession. His work in this line has been such that at the meeting of the American Library Association held in Portland, Oregon, in July, he was elected president for the ensuing year. Twice previously he had declined this honor. He has written a book entitled "Lowell Illustrated," and a "Bibliography of Newark, N. J."

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CLASS OF 1877

*Secretary, John M. Comstock,*  
Chelsea, Vt.

Charles E. Lord, for the past nineteen years principal of the High School of Franklin, Pa., has been elected superintendent of the public schools of that city for a term of three years.

The Reverend John L. Sewall, late of St. Albans, Vt., has become pastor of the Congregational church of Randolph, Mass.

John M. Comstock, long principal of Chelsea Academy, Chelsea, Vt., has added to his duties those of the county examiner of teachers.

The Honorable Charles A. Willard, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the

Philippine Islands, was honored with the degree of LL.D. at the last Commencement of his *alma mater*.

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CLASS OF 1878

*Secretary, Walter H. Small,*  
Adelphi, Providence, R. I.

Andrew W. Edson, associate city superintendent of schools, New York City, is giving a course of thirty lectures on "School Methods and School Management" in a teachers' extension course at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, Fridays, at 4:30 p. m.

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CLASS OF 1879

*Secretary, Charles C. Davis,*  
Winchester, N. H.

In the absence of Henry Dutton Pierce, '72, president of the Alumni Association, Thomas W. Proctor, vice president, presided with dignity and ability, at the Alumni meeting on Commencement Week.

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CLASS OF 1882

*Secretary, Luther B. Little,*  
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

The Reverend P. W. Crannell, D.D., is president of the Kansas City Baptist Theological Seminary, an institution which opened in October, 1902. Doctor Crannell has the chair of Homiletics and Pastoral Theology.

The Reverend George M. Ward, D.D., who was for several years president of Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida, has completed his first year as president of Wells College, at Aurora, New York. Doctor Ward spent the past summer at his old home in Lowell, Mass. On September 17, he preached at the Collegiate Church, Fifth Ave. and 48th St., New York City.

John D. Pope, who has for many years practised law at Friend, Nebraska, where he became prominent in Republican politics, has removed to Chicago. He is a member of the firm of Cooke, Pope and Pope, with offices at 99 Randolph Street. His firm also has an office at Waukegan, Ill.

The Reverend Lyman D. Cook, who was for some years located at Cambridge, New York, is

now pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Troy, N. Y.

Dr. Ernest H. Lines is medical director of the New York Life Insurance Co., for Europe, with headquarters in Paris. His position requires a vast amount of travel and in the course of the year he visits nearly every capital of Europe, making occasional visits to Asia Minor and Egypt.

Arthur F. Rice, who was for many years in the wholesale coal business in New York, has given up that line and is one of the officers of the Campbell Art Publishing Co., with offices in New York City and Elizabeth, N. J.

#### CLASS OF 1883

*Secretary, S. W. Robertson,*  
Rochester, N. H.

In the death of W. G. Bean, which occurred at Brunswick, Me., June 29, the class of '83 lost one of its most successful and most loyal members.

"Failing health obliged Mr. Bean to relinquish his connection with the Boston and Maine in May, and he had since been under the constant care of a physician. Mr. Bean was a man of many excellent qualities, thoroughly loyal to his company and his friends, and a very able railroad man. In 1895 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the southern division, Boston and Maine railroad, and a few months later was made division superintendent. This position he filled until compelled by the condition of his health to retire last month. Mr. Bean had resided in Winchester since 1896, and was one of the town's most popular residents. He was an active Mason, being a member of Woburn Royal Arch chapter, of William Parkman lodge of Winchester, and of DeMolay commandery of Boston. He left a wife, and a son of 14."

Three members of '83 are at present teaching in New Hampshire. They are: Frederick W. Doring, principal of Concord high school; George Winch, principal of the Varney grammar school, Manchester; and S. W. Robertson, principal of the Rochester high school. Doring is secretary of the High School Masters' Club, in whose organization he was the prime mover, and is also a member of the Committee on Legislation of the State Teachers' Association.

Winch is a member of the same committee, and has been president of the association. He is often called on by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to give addresses at teachers' institutes. Robertson has also been "through the chairs" of the state association, and has been secretary-treasurer of the Educational Council of New Hampshire since its organization in 1898. The Council is fast becoming the most influential educational body in the state, acting as an advisory body to the superintendent in many matters.

#### CLASS OF 1885

*Secretary, Herbert D. Foster,*  
Hanover, N. H.

D. O. Bean has been pastor of the First Congregational Church at Campbell, Minn., since November, 1904. In the last eight years he has been engaged in evangelistic as well as pastoral work in Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota, and has received into his own churches four hundred and ninety-three members besides sending large numbers to other churches. He has built and paid for a tabernacle and parsonage and paid over \$1500 on church debts.

A. G. Boulet has left Kinsley, Kansas, and is farming in Andover, N. H.

William C. Bouton in the first eight years of his practice lost only eight patients by death. He is elder and trustee of the Presbyterian Church in Waukegan, Ill., and examiner for various insurance companies, and a member of the American Academy of Medicine.

Arthur T. Cate is engaged in dentistry in Wolfboro, N. H.

Charles F. Chase has removed from East Berlin to 241 Main St., New Britain, Conn. He is the chief engineer of the Berlin Construction Co.

William N. Cragin has gone from Rochester, N. H., to Bedford, Mass., as superintendent of schools.

A. L. Fuller after a year's leave of absence from Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, entered the shipping business with Wm. F. Palmer, Upham Corner, Dorchester, Mass. His address is 102 Howard Ave., Dorchester, Mass.

Daniel Goodenow is practising medicine in Maynard, Mass.

Otis E. Hovey, 42 Broadway, New York, was in charge of the construction of the Williamsburg bridge.

J. M. Hulbert is pastor of the Congregational Church in Richardson, Wis.

Chester Larimer (non grad) is air brake inspector in the Motive Power Department of the Boston and Maine R. R. He recently managed a successful company of strike breakers in New Hampshire.

Thos. Leigh has been attorney for Kennebec County since 1900. He had charge of the recent murder case of Mattie Hackett.

W. A. O'Brien was forced by ill health to leave St. Joseph, Mo., and return to Bellows Falls, Vt.

E. F. Philbrick is attorney and general manager of the New England Branch of the American Surety Co., of New York, at 89 State St., Boston.

F. L. Whipple is principal of the Grammar School in Lynn, Mass.

H. C. White's address is desired by the secretary, H. D. Foster, Hanover, N. H. It has been unknown since 1899.

A. H. Williams died in Monterey, Mexico, May 26, 1902, while U. S. Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, leaving a widow, and one daughter by first marriage (Alice Gallinger Williams).

David C. Annan died in the Danvers Insane Asylum, Danvers, Mass., Sept. 3, 1905, where he had been for four years. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and one son (Charles Leroy Annan).

B. C. Bryan (non-grad.) is a member of the law firm of Edwards and Bryan, 31 Nassau St., New York.

E. L. Clark (non-grad.), Waukegan, Ill., is master in chancery of Lake County, Ill.

J. F. Clark (non-grad.) is general agent and resident vice president of the American Surety Co., in Newark, N. J.

F. E. Colby (non-grad.) is practicing medicine in Bow Mills, N. H.

J. M. Cunningham (non-grad.) is in business in Newport, Vt.

Wm. A. Dickey (non-grad.) is a successful miner in Ellamars, Alaska.

#### CLASS OF 1887

*Secretary, Emerson Rice,*  
Hyde Park, Mass.

Stanley Johnson is now connected with the educational department of Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Samuel C. Bartlett, after a year's furlough, has returned to his mission work in Japan.

Edward B. Hale is now practicing law at 209 Pemberton Building, Boston, Mass.

#### CLASS OF 1888

*Secretary, William B. Forbush,*

Madison Ave. and 57th St., New York City

John Lew Clark is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Fairfield, Maine.

Fred T. Dunlap is a member of the New Hampshire legislature and a member of the Committee on Labor.

Walter B. Flanders (non-grad.), late president of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Christian Conference, and editor of the denominational paper in New England, has become pastor of the North Congregational Church of Fall River.

Frank E. Gove, professor of law in the University School of Law, Denver, was married to Sally Ethel Ellwood of Sycamore, Ill., June 3.

Fred Lewis Pattee is the author of "The House of the Black Ring," a novel published in the summer by Henry Holt & Co., of New York City.

Charles A. Stokes has organized the law firm of Stokes & Sherman to practice at 807-9 Ernest Cranmer Building, Denver.

Underwood & Underwood of New York announce for publication in December, "Travel Lessons in the Life of Jesus," by William Byron Forbush. The Funk & Wagnalls Co. have just published "The Boys' Life of Christ" by the same author.

F. C. Avery is principal of the high school at Stamford, Conn.

E. J. Bodwell has been elected, at the Republican primaries, as their regular nominee for the position of Superintendent of Douglas County Schools. Since the Democrats have no candidate, his election is assured. This next term of two years will make the sixth that he has been elected to the office.

CLASS OF 1889

*Secretary, James C. Flagg,*

Hackley School, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Edwin B. Davis is at the head of the Modern Language Department at Rutgers College, where he has been some years.

John R. Perkins is principal of the Danbury, Conn., High School.

Irving E. Sanborn has for some years been with the *Chicago Times*.

Archibald C. Boyd was called to Boston University Law School in June, 1904.

The Reverend Ozora S. Davis is pastor of the South Church in New Britain, Conn.

Chester B. Curtis was appointed assistant principal of the Central High School in St. Louis, Mo., in January, 1905.

George H. Hitchcock has returned from Ashville, N. C., whither he went to recover health, to his home, Washington Court House, Ohio.

H. S. Ferguson has an office in Portland, Me., but has been doing much engineering in Rumford Falls, the same state.

James C. Flagg is bursar of Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1891

*Secretary, Frank E. Rowe,*

79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Walter D. Cobb is connected with the contract department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co., 101 Milk St., Boston.

Marshall O. Edson has entered upon his duties as superintendent of schools in Sandwich, and Bourne, Mass.

John C. Sanborn, Jr., is clerk *pro tem* of the Lawrence police court.

Joseph A. Dennison (non-grad.) has been selected by John B. Moran for the Assistant District Attorney of Suffolk County, Mass.

CLASS OF 1893

*Secretary, Harlan C. Pearson,*  
Concord, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Dodge, Manchester, N. H., spent the summer in a tour of the Mediterranean.

Married, July 1, 1905, John M. Rowell, principal of the Lincoln School, Everett, Mass., and Miss Edith Temple.

George E. Pender, M. D., is city physician of Portsmouth, N. H.

Rufus B. Parker, Esq., has been appointed clerk of the municipal court at Concord, N. H.

The Reverend F. N. Saltmarsh, pastor of the Congregational church at Alton, N. H., received into his church recently Dr. and Mrs. Elam R. Wright.

Arthur J. Lougee, M.D., is practicing his profession at Fryeburg, Maine.

Harry B. Metcalf is a frequent contributor of verse to the editorial page of *Hearst's Boston American*, on which paper he holds a desk.

Guy W. Cox, Esq., president of the class, has been elected a member of the Massachusetts State Senate from the Fifth Suffolk district.

William R. Jarvis is manager at Pittsburg, Pa., for the Sullivan Machine Company. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis the present summer.

Henry C. Sanders, M.D., is state medical examiner for Sullivan County, New Hampshire.

Edwin B. Weston is practising law at West Derry, N. H.

The Reverend George E. Kinney is pastor of the Congregational church at Lee, N. H.

From the Rutland, Vt., *Evening News* of October 23, 1905: "The Vermont State Teacher's Association has as its new president Winthrop P. Abbott of Proctor, one of the ablest, and most progressive and energetic educators in the state."

CLASS OF 1894

*Secretary, Charles C. Merrill,*  
Winchendon, Mass.

As aide-de-camp on Governor McLane's staff and as postmaster of Portsmouth, J. H. Bartlett played a prominent part in connection with the recent Peace Conference entertainment at Portsmouth.

The Reverend Quincy Blakely has resigned his pastorate of the Congregational Church at South Glastonbury, Ct., in order to accept a call to the Congregational Church at Farmington, Ct. He was installed November 3, 1905.

H. B. Amey is State's Attorney of Essex County, Vt.

J. L. Mann has resigned his professorship in the Thayer School and entered the United States Reclamation Service, with address at Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Col.

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CLASS OF 1895

*Secretary, Frank P. Dodge,*  
Boulder, Colorado

R. M. C. Bacon, who was a member of the class for three years, but who graduated with '96, was elected an honorary member of the class at the Decennial Reunion in June.

J. W. Bishop is a member of the law firm of Cook, Crandall, and Bishop, New York City.

F. P. Dodge has purchased a small ranch near Boulder, Colorado, and will engage in the poultry business.

After last year's football season, F. G. Folsom received offers to coach for the 1905 season from the University of Wisconsin, the University of Colorado, and the University of California, but refused them to return to Dartmouth.

J. Gault spent the summer travelling for the book firm of Silver, Burdett & Co.

W. L. Kelso received his degree from the Medical School of the University of Vermont last June.

N. J. Page is superintendent of schools at Woodsville, N. H.

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CLASS OF 1896

*Secretary, Carl H. Richardson,*  
27 School St., Boston, Mass.

Henry H. Stark was married to Miss Ethel May Gould at the home of the bride, Goffstown, N. H., on September 5.

Walter P. Weston of Danvers, Mass., has recently resigned his position as financial editor of *Banker and Tradesman* and has accepted a position with George A. Fernald & Co., bankers, Boston.

George G. Norris (non-grad.), formerly with the Library Bureau Co., is now vice-president and manager of the Derby Desk Co., of Boston.

Dr. Charles A. Weston has opened up a much enlarged and new dental suite at the Winchester Park Building, Springfield, Mass.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Herbert Jackson Hapgood and Miss Ethel Tagliabue, which took place in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 19. The Reverend Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis officiated. Mr. Hapgood, who is a member of the Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa societies, has been engaged in business since graduation, and for the past three years has been associated with Hapgoods, of which he is now president. Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood sailed from New York November 18 to pass the winter in England where he will devote considerable attention to the office lately opened by Hapgoods in London.

Louis S. Cox, Esq., of Lawrence, was elected to the Massachusetts State Senate in November, from the Fifth Essex District.

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CLASS OF 1897

*Secretary, John M. Boyd,*  
Offices of the Boston University Law School,  
Boston.

Arthur A. Bacon is professor of Physics in Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Morton C. Tuttle is secretary of the Abertaw Construction Company, 8 Beacon St., Boston.

Maurice F. Brown is chief engineer for the Boston Bridge Works, 47 Winter Street, Boston.

Charles Tracy is principal of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.

Walter E. McCornack, former head coach at Northwestern University, has given up football coaching, and will hereafter devote himself exclusively to his law practice.

L. H. Blanchard is head of the Hapgood Bureau in Chicago, Ill.

H. H. Gibson is advertising agent for the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., in St. Louis, Mo.

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CLASS OF 1898

*Secretary, Herbert W. Blake,*  
Island Pond, Vt.

Frederick S. Pope has left his position as superintendent of schools in Sandwich, Mass., after a five years' term of service, to accept a similar position in North Easton at a substantial advance in salary.

Charles D. Montgomery has accepted a position as instructor in stenography in Waltham Business College, in Waltham, Mass., and has more pupils than are in any other department of the institution. Mr. Montgomery's home address is Bullard Hotel, Waltham, Mass.

James R. Chandler is New England manager of the Etna Indemnity Co., with offices at 86 State St.

Henry D. Crowley was recently called to his home in Bellows Falls, Vt., by the death of his mother.

On the 21st day of June, 1905, Charles W. Bartlett, second, arrived at the home of Joseph W. Bartlett and wife in Quincy, Mass. Joe says he is to graduate from Dartmouth College in 1927, unless prevented by "vis major," an act of God, or public enemies, such as the Faculty.

Ernest E. French married on the 21st of June, A.D., 1905, Miss Florence Hillard. Mr. and Mrs. French are keeping house in West Lebanon, N. H., where Mr. French has a promising law practice.

Robert F. Marden has closed his insurance office and is connected with the *Lowell Courier-Citizen*.

Charles Duncan married on the 28th of June, 1905, Miss Florence Illsley. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan reside in Concord, N. H.

Cortis M. Russell (non-grad.) now occupies a commodious office at 209 Washington St., Boston, Mass., Room 57.

H. P. Patey and wife were delighted by the arrival of a daughter in June.

J. P. Carney is engaged in the practice of law at Gardner, Mass., with a branch office at Winchendon. Mr. Carney is also interested in manufacturing enterprises in East Templeton, Mass., and controls considerable real estate in Gardner and vicinity.

CLASS OF 1899

*Secretary, Elmer W. Barstow,*  
Central Grammar School, New Britain, Conn.

W. I. Hyatt has resigned his position as principal of the High School at Wayland, Mass., to accept a position as the head of the history department of the Allegheny Preparatory school in Pittsburg, Pa.

Herbert W. Rice (non-grad.) and Florence Anna Reynolds were married Monday, June 19, 1905, at Plymouth, N. H.

Samuel Burns, Jr., (non-grad.) and Marguerite Preston were married at All Saints Church, Omaha, June 15, 1905.

L. E. Woodman, formerly of the University of Maine, has been appointed this fall an assistant in the Department of Physics in Columbia University, New York City.

CLASS OF 1900

*Secretary, Henry N. Teague,*  
Hotel Gotham, 5th Ave. & 55th St., N. Y.

Natt W. Emerson is the head of the mail order department of the Regal Shoe Company, headquarters in Boston.

A. P. Fairfield is the comptroller of the Dartmouth College Dining Association as well as manager of the Hanover Inn.

John Redington is the secretary of the Mumm-Romer Company, Advertising Agents, Columbus, Ohio.

H. R. Hastings is instructor in Greek at Princeton.

John Long is practicing medicine in Brooklyn.

J. W. Manion has resigned his position in the Philippines and is now located in Albany, New York, with the Newton Fire Brick Company.

E. W. Goodhue is the head of the department of Economics and Sociology at Colgate University.

F. D. Sears is supervisory prefect of Girard College, Philadelphia.

CLASS OF 1901

*Secretary, Channing H. Cox,*  
433-439 Tremont Building, Boston Mass.

The Reverend Claude A. Butterfield of Ludlow, Mass., was married on August 9, 1905, to Miss Nettie Maude Howells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Howells of Cleveland, Ohio.

Douglas Vanderhoof was graduated in June from the Medical School of Johns Hopkins University, taking first rank in his class.

Charles I. Prescott, after graduating from the Columbia Medical School in June, was married to Miss Helen Bain, of New York City.

Royal B. Thayer, who is conducting a ranch at Thermal, California, with unusual success, is spending two months with relatives in Massachusetts.

#### CLASS OF 1902

*Secretary, William C. Hill,*  
Milford, N. H.

George W. Elderkin has received the senior fellowship in Greek at Johns Hopkins University for the coming year, bringing with it the sum of \$500. He has also been elected to the Phi Beta Kappa, consent having been given by the Dartmouth chapter for the election.

William Carroll Hill is now telegraph editor of the *Boston Journal*.

The report of the class of 1902 issued in June gives some interesting figures concerning the present occupation of the 131 members of the class. The classification is as follows: Accountants, 1; advertising writers, 1; advertising solicitors, 3; astronomers, 1; brokers, 1; business, 5; civil engineers, 16; chemists, 1; clerks, in insurance, 3; in banks, 4; in business, 7; in freight departments, 2; in railroad offices, 2; in brokers' offices, 1; customs service, 2; draughtsmen, 2; dentistry, 1; electricians, 3; insurance agents, 4; illustrators, 1; journalism, 2; law, 9; medicine, 15; ministry, 3; mechanics, 2; publishers, 2; real estate, 6; salesmen, 3; teaching, 29; unoccupied, 2; unknown, 5.

John C. O'Connor, who has been coaching the Phillips Andover football team the past season, will put in the winter at the Carney Hospital, Boston, Mass.

George L. Dow was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Dora Appleton, Radcliffe '02, daughter of John H. Appleton of Brookline, at St. John's Memorial Chapel, Cambridge, Mass., October 11, 1905, by the Reverend George Hodges, D.D. Clifford Dow, brother of the groom, was best man, and the bridesmaid was Miss Dorothea Beach of Bangor, Me. Allen P. Mackinnon '02 and Horace G. Pender '07 of Boston, and Guy Bancroft and Eliot S. Emerson of Cambridge were ushers. The couple will live at the Templeton, 367 Harvard St., Cambridge.

Ernest B. Watson has returned from three years of teaching in Roberts College, Constantinople, Turkey, and has been appointed instructor of English in Dartmouth College.

#### CLASS OF 1903

*Secretary, Jeremiah F. Mahoney,*  
North Andover, Mass.

Fred W. Baker is a first year man at the Harvard Law School.

The marriage of Miss Florence A. Barrows and Edward B. Schlatter took place at Burlington, Vt., in August. Mr. and Mrs. Schlatter are at their home in Madison, Wis.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Ryder and Edward H. Kenerson took place June 19 at Bellows Falls, Vt. Mr. and Mrs. Kenerson are at home at 67 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.

J. F. Mahoney has entered Harvard Law School.

Sherman Smith, who is employed in the Engineering Department of the Union Pacific R. R., has been recently transferred from Omaha to Denver and his salary has been doubled.

Matteson and Smith were the challengers of last year's champions in the Omaha Tennis Tournament held in the summer.

M. H. Avery received the degree of B.L.S. from the Albany Library School last June.

W. H. Woolverton is studying law at the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C.

#### CLASS OF 1905

*Secretary, Edgar Gilbert,*  
16 Stevens St., Methuen, Mass.

J. A. Laing is attending the Columbia University Law School, New York City.

C. F. Eichenauer is an instructor in the Quincy High School, at Quincy, Ill.

C. L. Barton is Science teacher in the Puncheon High School of Andover, Mass.

Fletcher Hale is at Harvard Law School.

J. H. Furfey is teacher of Mathematics in the Portsmouth, N. H., High School.

H. A. Lill has accepted a position on the editorial staff of *The St. Joseph Star*, St. Joseph, Mo.

D. S. Gates is secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has charge of the Bible study courses.

Edgar Gilbert, secretary of the class, is teacher of Mathematics and Science in the Methuen, Mass., High School. Any information regarding members of the class will be gladly received.

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